The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Close of the Debate in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Important and Animated Debate in the House Relative to the Africans of the Slaver Echo.

The Colonization Society Appropriation Stricken Out in Committee.

DEAD LOCK ON THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Codification of the Revenue Laws—Transportation of the Mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific—Judge Irwin—More Indian Troubles, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Committee of Ways and Means are again hopelessly divided on the Tariff question. They are brought to a dead lock, and are unable to secure a majority for any proposition whatever. The Chairman, Mr. Phelps, was closeted at the Treasury Department to-night with Secretary Cobb and the principle revenue clerks, for another effort to arrange a scheme to captivate the Committee.

The Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to recommend the appointment of a Commission of three experts to examine the recently-defeated bill for the codification of the Revenue laws, to decide whether it is the best measure that can be devised for its purpose, and if not, to frame another. Their report, in either case, is to be submitted to Congress for ratification by law.

Judge Irwin, whose case is before the Judiciary Committee on a demand for his impeachment, is here. He will probably resign.

The bill reported to-day from the House Committee on Post Routes, provides:

1. Contracts to be made with parties giving good security, for a weekly mail from New-York, *via* Panama, to San Francisco and Astoria, one-half of which service may be transferred to the Nicaragua route, when that is open, but with no increase of expense. Also a weekly service, *via* Tehuantepec, from New-Orleans to Acapulco. Contracts with the New-York line must provide for taking these mails from Acapulco.

2. The pay for the New-York and San Francisco lines must not exceed $650,000 per annum, or $1 10 per mile, including land and water transportation. The present average is $2 60 per mile.

3. The pay for the New-Orleans and Tehuantepec line is limited to $250,000.

The bill reduces the aggregate expenses $100,000.

The Indian Office is in receipt of dispatches from Minnesota, stating that hostilities are again threatened by the Sioux and Yancton Indians. Prompt steps have been taken by Commissioner Denver to meet any emergency.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The House Committee on Ways and Means had a protracted and animated meeting this morning on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, had before them a bill framed in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented one, supported by the two other opposition members, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, containing principally specific duties compounded and admixed with *ad valorem* rates. Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill based on the tariff of 1846, with a short list of specific duties, and retaining the principal part of the free list of the Act of 1857. Neither of these projects seem to be acceptable to a majority of the Committee. Messrs. Letcher, Dowdell and Crawford being opposed to any change of the tariff at this time, as less than a majority cannot make a formal report, the probability is that nothing on this subject will be reported from the Committee this session. The above-named bills may, however, be brought in the House, by courtesy, with the view of obtaining a decision on their separate merits. The Committee have decided they will report no loan bill except with a revision of the tariff attached, and have fixed that amount at twenty-five millions, to fund the treasury notes and pay the interest thereon—the loan to be payable a pleasure after two years and before six. All parties are in a quandary about the tariff. It seems to be understood that the Republicans and Pennsylvania Democrats generally will support specific duties, but the majority of the Democrats, rather than do this, will let the tariff stand as it is, even if they have to come to direct taxation to support the Government. Such, at least, is the report of gentlemen who have given close attention to the subject. The result may be the passage of a twenty-five million loan bill, and nothing more, for the relief of the Government during the next fiscal year.

The cost of the Coast Survey for the thirteen years ending with 1856 was $3,710,000, and for the half-year of 1857 it was $258,000, making a total, added to the facilities furnished by the navy, of $4,247,000.

Our Washington Correspondence.

NEW FILLIBUSTER MOVEMENTS—THE CUBAN QUESTION—THE DOUGLAS AND FITCH AFFAIR—SAUNDERS, TUCKER, AND YOUNG AMERICA GENERALLY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859.

This city of sand, wind, and Buncombe, which regulates the temporal affairs of over thirty millions of people, is now replete with representative men; not only the duly elected licensed talkers on Government, but all grades of the proscribed and powerful for-mischief classes seem to have poured in during the past week; and there is a fair prospect that we shall have a lively time. The leading fillibusters are about converting their swords to pruning hooks and organizing an expedition to Arizona, where (it is credibly stated) silver and gold occur in inexhaustible quantities, under a soil of unsurpassed richness. Nearly all the leading spirits of the former Cuban and Isthmus expeditions, from Henningsen down, are to join this exodus. The Administration having taken upon itself the task of re-annexing Cuba—washed off from the Florida coast in some former age—like monarchs out of business these restless spirits are about to seek in agriculture and mining a repose of the mind. When their energies shall have been restored, we may look for a further *anabasis* towards the Mexican Mecca, where they will smoke the final pipe of peace, and take a "hasty plate of soup" in the halls of the Montezumas. Colonel Sam Colt has invested in real estate in Arizona, and is said to encourage the emigration. Then we have a strong representation of the newly opened Slave-trade interest, which delegation is prepared not only to show the absolute humanity of that commerce, but boldly asserts that the English Government itself, in view of the degraded state of the West Indian negroes, are prepared to withdraw their fleet from the African Coast, where it is now kept only from a supposed opposition of the English people to this mode of involuntary emigration. When the Jamaica negro has attained the social rank of cannibal, they assert that the *Goree Piazzas* of Liverpool will again be a market for cargoes of this "lively" character, *in transitu*. One thing is positively certain, that more than one cargo of slaves has been landed at the South during the past year.

The recent passage at words in the Senate has ended in a column of small pica, such being the fashion of the day in these piping days of peace. In the words of an old play:

1st Second—"Nobody's corrupt, and nobody lied.
2d Second—Nobody fought! Nobody died!"

But the Little Giant has lost caste with the fighting men, and he looks thoughtfully disturbed.

The annexation-of-Cuba project is looked upon as visionary in its present form, as there is no probability that the Spanish Cortes will accede to the sale of the ever-faithful Isle. Had the great Spanish financier, Salamanca, been intrusted with a few millions in advance to give the matter a proper introduction at his groaning table of luxuries and fountains of Xeres and Oporto, the thing might perhaps have had a charm—but the President's Message at Madrid was like a wet dog in a parlor to the Spaniards—and its ejection followed close upon its entry.

We must await time and opportunity, perhaps a disturbance in Europe, ere the sands and rocks of Cuba shall be returned to the Continent from which they came.

The original essayists of the *Democratic Review* in the days of the Pierce campaign, whole regiments of New-York, Kentucky, Kansas and Mississippi delegates are seen to issue from George Sanders' sumptuous apartments at the National—and Bev. Tucker, if one may venture on such familiarity now, is receiving the congratulations of his friends and the ready politicians who have discovered that a residence abroad has transformed the gay, reckless Virginian into a sedate, abstemious, conservative man. Verily the effects of travel were never more astounding. Young America is around, and it seems to be determined that no man who is wholly destitute of what is technically called "heart," shall be sustained by this formidable band of writers, lobbyers, stump-speakers, poetasters, &c., &c., of the Sanders School. From Friday evening, when a party of some 250 to 300 wags assembled at Coyle's to make night terrible, down to the present hour of writing, there has been a sort of excursion-train discharge of tall, short, fat, lean, queer, smooth, sly, sedate, frank, manly, sinister, hungry, thirsty-looking citizens, who have each and all entered the guarded doors of the representatives of Tammany and the *Democratic Review*. If Charleston expects to hold all the Convention it must *spread* itself. There never was a finer time for young ladies to come to Washington—so many officers in the army fresh from West Point—young literary men—poets of the *Evening Mirror* type—fillibusters, with revolvers in their belts, fire in their eye, and in their pockets titles to the silver-brick lands of Arizona. Willard allows but one lady to each table twenty feet long, and but one salt-cellar, lest by her inadvertence he should lose twenty boarders.

Yours truly, FELIX.

PRESIDENTIAL—ARIZONA—THE DEBATE ON CUBA IN THE SPANISH CORTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859.

The correspondence between Fitch and Douglas, published in this morning's *Union*, has produced a painful impression amongst the friends of the latter gentleman. It is conceded that the cunning and heartless casuistry of the Indiana Senator has aggravated the original insult by placing Mr. Douglas in a position where he seems to accept the duelling code, and yet does not resent a gross affront with the determination which the case would warrant. Mr. Fitch has well repaid the Administration for the part taken by it in the Indiana juggle. Should the success of this stratagem put Douglas out of the way, as it is contended it will, the next candidate who comes up for slaughter is Hunter, of Virginia. Doubtless in the next few months there will have to be many men brought forward, and just as many killed off, before the managers of the real winning man will think it safe to put him on the track. The friends of Slidell are working vigorously but in secret, and whether he is intended merely to "stop a ball" or be kept safe from harm and carried to victory on the wheels of well-oiled machinery, the future must decide. The two Browns are also much spoken of, and Stevens, of Georgia, is not without hopes, which he seconds by untiring assiduity.

It would seem that the fillibusters are now really directing their attention to Arizona, and that Col. Colt, of Hartford, is investing a large capital there in the purchase of land and mining privileges. His brother-in-law has gone out as his agent, and in a very few weeks we may expect some startling accounts of mineral wealth. It is rumored here that several large prairies in Arizona are covered to the depth of a foot and a-half with fine powdered silver, so white as to have been mistaken for snow by many travelers; and that in no less than five different valleys this same silver ore is found in the shape and size of finely-developed fire-proof *bricks*, requiring no other labor than that of the muleteer to be brought into market as bullion. In some incredulous circles, however, these reports do not find implicit belief.

The debate in the Spanish Cortes has produced a marked impression, and it is believed that many Southern men will oppose the acquisition of Cuba, unless the Slave-traffic with Africa shall have been previously legalized. At present there is a large and flourishing slave business, of which Cuba is the depôt; and this would be interfered with by annexation, if we had an Executive honestly in favor of prohibiting the importation of new negroes. As things are, the native-born Spanish-speaking Cuban slaves are exported to Louisiana and the cotton-growing States, while their places are amply supplied and at an enormous profit by constant importations direct from the Congo Coast. This is made no secret here, but talked of in certain circles as freely as any other point of commercial intelligence. J. M.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

A joint resolution was introduced asking for twenty days' extension of the Legislature of Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Hamlin presented the credentials of Mr. Fessenden as Senator from Maine for six years from March next.

Mr. Seward made a motion to admit Messrs. Lane and Macarty, claiming to be Senators from Indiana, to the privilege of admission on the floor pending the decision upon their claims.

Mr. Trumbull spoke earnestly in favor of the admission, and hoped this act of courtesy would be extended without discussion. A refusal would be disrespectful to the State of Indiana.

The question being put whether to take up the resolution, the noes had it; whereupon Mr. Iverson suggested that it be taken up, and voted to lie on the table, to prevent its coming up again daily until the end of the session.

An animated debate ensued.

Mr. Mason moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Seward, in reference to Mr. Iverson's remark, said the Senator from Georgia knew him sufficiently well to know that he (Seward) was the last man to appeal by factious opposition from any well-matured decision of the Senate. The question was to grant to two gentlemen claiming to be Senators from Indiana, the privilege to stand behind the backs of the two persons who occupy the chairs which they claim to be their own. He had seen the Hungarian patriot, foreign ministers, and multitudes of others given the poor privilege of standing-room on the floor, while gentlemen claiming to be Senators, and whom the Judiciary Committee may at any moment report to be the veritable Senators, are refused the number of square feet they would occupy.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, spoke against the admission.

The discussion having reopened the parallel case of Clayborne and Colson in the twenty-fifth Congress, Messrs. Bell and Davis discussed that subject, the former in a tone of favor of, and the latter in opposition to, admission to the Indian claimants. Finally, the resolution was laid on the table. Ayes, 31; Noes, 72; Messrs. Bright and Fitch not voting.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Wilson's amendment, of which the main features are a Board of five Civil Engineers to locate the line between the thirty fourth and forty-second parallels, was lost. Ayes, 13; Noes, 32.

Mr. Davis's amendment being the substitute proposed by the minority of the Committee, then recurred and was lost. Ayes 18; Noes 23.

Mr. Pugh's amendment that the Railroad stop at the Eastern boundary of California was also lost. Ayes 26; Noes 28.

A point of order then arose. Yesterday, in Executive session, some subject was made the special order for to-day at 2 P. M. The galleries were accordingly cleared to discuss whether they would rescind the said order or continue the discussion of the Pacific Railroad bill.

On the reopening of the doors, the discussion on the Pacific Railroad bill was resumed.

Mr. Bell spoke on the bill.

Various amendments, including the one introduced by Mr. Rice for the Northern route, were voted on and lost.

Mr. Hammond moved to lay the bill on the table, which was also lost, by Ayes 21, Nays 26.

All the amendments being now disposed of, to-morrow at 1 o'clock is appointed for a vote on the final passage of the bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, from the Committee on the Post-Office, reported a bill providing for the transportation of the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

Mr. English, of Indiana, from the same Committee, reported a substitute therefor.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, from the Committee on Judiciary, made an adverse report on the bill to amend the act establishing the Court of Claims, so as to permit creditors to sue the Government. On motion of Mr. Grow, the report was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Chapman, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill punishing the forging and counterfeiting of military bounty land warrants, certificates of location or purchase, etc., or knowingly uttering or circulating the same, by a punishment of not less than three nor more than ten years in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Chapman called attention to the importance of the bill, saying that it had received the unanimous approbation of the Committee on Judiciary. There is not a statute at this time to punish such offences, although there is for forging Treasury notes.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Whiteley, of Delaware, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported joint resolutions, declaring that it is the duty of the Government to use all its constitutional, diplomatic and commercial powers to procure from foreign Governments a modification of their system of revenue in respect to American tobacco, with a view to the removal of the present restrictions; and that instructions ought to be given by the Executive to our consular and commercial agents that such desirable result may be produced.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, objected to that portion of the resolutions which in his opinion looked to retaliatory duties.

Mr. Whiteley replied that there was no such intention.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, wished American iron and other products included in the proposed protection. The resolutions proposed special protection to tobacco only.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, did not see anything like protection in the resolutions, which merely contemplated the removal of restrictions.

The resolutions were passed.

Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, introduced the Homestead bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, said a similar bill had twice passed the House, and had as often been defeated in the Senate. As the subject had been debated for the last eight years, he now merely wished to remind gentlemen that the Government should be brought back to the sound principle of legislation laid down by General Jackson, that the public lands should cease to be a source of revenue, and be set apart for the homes of actual settlers. He trusted Congress would sanction this principle, and put an end to speculation and land monopoly. The latter has been tried in the Old World and its fruits are written in the tears of the people. The dictates of humanity and wisdom require the public lands to be disposed of in such a way as will best promote the general welfare and elevate and ennoble the human race. He gave notice that he would to-morrow ask a vote, and in this there seemed to be a general concurrence.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

The Committee rejected the pending amendment, which was to the effect that no money shall be expended in support and for the education of the recaptured Africans.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, offered an amendment reducing the proposed $75,000 to enable the President to carry out the law of 1819, to $45,000. He contended that the President had no authority to contract with the American Colonization Society for the education and the support of the Africans of the *Echo*.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, said if it was necessary in carrying out the act of 1819 to stipulate for their education and support, no objection could be made to the contract entered into by the President. The North make wars on the President for enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, and if the President enforces the law for the suppression of the Slave-trade, the South make war on him. He was opposed to this ultraism.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, admitted there are precedents for the President's action, but there was a question above that. It was whether this Government should connect itself with the scheme of the Colonization Society, and bolster up that rotten concern in Liberia which has proved a failure and an abortion.

Mr. Milson, of Virginia, expressed his surprise at the sensitiveness exhibited by gentlemen who believe that to condemn the Slave-trade is to reproach Slavery. He did not know what else the President could have done relative to the recaptured Africans.

Mr. Case, of Indiana, said he could not see how they could, consistently, vote money to educate these Africans in Liberia, when the education of negroes in the Slave States is made a criminal offence. Talk about the horrors of the middle passage—he had read an advertisement of a runaway, right under our immediate view, who, it was stated, could be identified by his scarred hands and back. Hence, for the sake of consistency, they should strike out the provision of the bill now under consideration.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, in reply to Mr. Millson, said that Southern gentlemen had merely protested against this Government, full mounted on an Anti-Slavery sentiment, riding down the restrictions of law. The President had no right to make a contract for the support and maintenance of the negroes of the *Echo*. The charity of this Government had been prostituted to upholding the Colonization Society, which sprung up from a spurious sentimentality in a single night, and which receives its support from old maids and dilapidated politicians, who colonize negroes from a maudlin humanity. This is what the President had done.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, proposed and advocated an amendment, confining the appropriation to the act of 1819, and striking out the words "and any subsequent acts now in force."

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, looked on the laws for the prevention and suppression of the Slave-trade as in violation of the Constitution. He wanted Georgia and the other Southern States to settle the matter for themselves.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, indorsed Mr. Seward's remarks, but regarded this discussion as out of place.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, had listened with surprise and regret to the discussion on the subject of reopening the Slave-trade. He regarded it unfortunate for his section of the country, in the name of which he entered his protest against these proceedings, as calculated to place it in a false position. When the time comes to solve the problem, then will be the time for Southern gentlemen to move in this matter. He thought the law of 1819 conferred on the President the power to do what he had done in reference to the negroes of the *Echo*.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, complained of a forced construction being given to the law. Suppose there should be a Black Republican President, his partisans would carry out the precedent now sought to be set, and take money out of the Treasury to an unlimited amount for similar purposes. Will the Democratic Party put a construction on the law which will operate against us in the future? The safety of the South—it being in the minority—depends on a strict construction of the Constitution.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, had listened with interest, but not without surprise and regret, to this discussion.

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, vainly appealed to gentlemen to take a vote and dispose of this bill.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, said the debate was more exciting than instructive. He fully agreed with the gentlemen on his side of the house, that if the question proposed be candidly and manfully met, it should be made on the issue whether the Slave trade should be prohibited or permitted, and not in a debate, collaterally, on the phraseology of an appropriation bill. The question now is, whether under existing laws certain acts have been performed honestly and in good faith by the President, and whether the Representatives of the people will declare the appropriation should be made to defray the expenses incurred by the Administration. No person is here to pronounce on any other point than this. As to the Slave-trade coming from the North, he would be ready at the proper time fairly and manfully to take his position when the issue is raised.

Mr. Groesbeck, of Ohio, said he did not require the postponement of the issue. He was ready to meet it now. It was more likely that an act would be passed for the more faithful execution of the present laws than that those on the statute book be repealed. He expressed regret at the occurrence of this debate, and that a humane act on the part of the President had met with such stern objection. He approved everything the President had done in the premises. This country would have considered it cruel if these Africans had been turned adrift and unprovided for on the shores of Africa. He, as a Democrat, thanked the President—he thanked him for his humanity in the name of the nation.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, concurred in every word Mr. Groesbeck had uttered. He had always said the Democratic Party was not a sectional party, and that the Constitution is its platform in letter and spirit. He had always and now said, if that Constitution imposed manacles on negroes, he was for it still, because it was the Constitution of his country. The Constitution does recognize by implication the duty of the suppression of the Slave-trade, and if the time should ever come, when any considerable portion of the Democratic Party shall by indirection propose to fasten and encourage that trade, the Democratic Party cannot boast that it is a national party as it now is. He was ready to meet the issue.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, remarked that he had expressed no opinion as to the Slave-trade.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, said that it was not the duty of States Rights Democrats and those who claim to be strict constructionists to discuss, on the pending bill, questions connected with the African Slave-trade. He yielded to no man in his adherence to the rights of the States, and would be ready to repel aggression from any quarter.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, was satisfied that the President, in returning the Africans of the bark *Echo*, had violated law. There was no authority for the contract he had made. Believing, however, the President acted from patriotic motives, he was not prepared to condemn him. Under proper circumstances, he should be prepared to take a position as to the reopening of the Slave-trade, and in its favor. The safety of the North and South demanded efficient and faithful execution of the laws.

Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, said the debate on the other side afforded him much gratification, but sometimes there was too much of a good thing. If they would consent to take the vote on striking out the whole section under consideration, he believed it would be the best thing they could do.

[Loud and earnest cries for "The question."]

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said that yesterday he had occasion to remark that he was opposed to all laws on the statute-book in reference to the Slave-trade. He explained that no man was more opposed to reopening it than he was, and in this he believed he was sustained by his constituents. But the present laws punishing the Slave-trade as piracy, were so severe that they could not be enforced, and other penalties might be provided. He did not believe a white man could be hanged for it, either in the South or in Boston. He was opposed to the eighth section of the treaty of Washington, as it was an entangling alliance with Great Britain, and caused outrages on the American flag. He hoped that notice would be given to Great Britain to put an end to the treaty, so that we may preserve our own police on the seas.

Mr. Burnett—Are you not in favor of enforcing the laws which exist?

Mr. Clay—I am.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, said he was that hideous thing, a sectional man. He stood here a Southern man, representing in part a sovereign State. They of the South cannot but be sectional, because they must be united to maintain themselves. He did not class himself in the Democratic ranks. He would unite with the Democrats where he could do so conscientiously and consistently, having reference to his State and section. When they called upon him to depart half of a hair's breadth from his principles, he would turn his back on and leave them forever. He was not only prepared to advocate the reopening of the Slave-trade, but the sweeping away of all laws which stamped his constituents as pirates, and placed a stigma on Southern institutions.

Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, did not regard this discussion as a waste of time, as it foreshadowed the course hereafter to be pursued in this House. It was right the people should know in advance the questions their Representatives will be called on to debate. Had the people been thus forewarned, before they elected certain men to office, there would have been a different result. The apprehension was expressed by a gentleman (Mr. Singleton) as to what a Republican President would do in the event of such an election. He (Mr. Gooch) would say that, in his opinion, should the Republicans succeed to power, they would give to the law the same construction which two Democratic Presidents have given it—the same construction in which the Democratic Party have acquiesced for twenty years. They would not go a step further than precedent would justify, supported by the opinions of leading Democratic statesmen. The construction given by the President to the law of 1819 is the correct one.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, expressed the desire that the Committee rise. This debate was productive of more ills than the mere consumption of time.

The clause under consideration, an appropriation to enable the President to carry into effect the contract with the Colonization Society, etc., was stricken out, but this does not finally dispose of the subject, which will be voted on in the House.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Compensated Emancipation Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Compensated Emancipation Society held its session in this city this evening, Dr. Nott, of Union College, presiding.

The Convention was addressed by Dr. Nott, Elihu Burritt, the Rev. Dr. Welch, and Bradford R. Wood.

Resolutions were introduced embodying Elihu Burritt's principle of compensated emancipation, and determining to raise funds to carry out the plan.

A. M. Powell offered objections to the plan, on account of its immorality in principle, its injustice to the poor whites, and its impracticability.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Orleans, inquired if the plan contemplated forcible interference with Slavery?

Mr. Burritt replied that it did not; he defended the morality and practicability of the plan, and denounced the Abolitionists as attacking constantly the sinners of the South, and neglecting to urge repentance.

Mr. Powell replied, defending the Abolitionists; they asked the repentance of the North. He attacked the colonization scheme, because it refused to recognize the humanity of slaves.

Dr. Nott indorsed Mr. Powell's views as to human rights pertaining to all classes. At the North all men are more or less restricted in their rights. Women and colored people were instanced in support of the Doctor's views. He had come to the Convention hoping to receive some new light on these questions, and was gratified at the debate which had taken place.

Mr. John C. Underwood, of Virginia, was called on, and addressed the meeting at length. He declared himself an out-and-out Abolitionist, and in favor of immediate emancipation. He honored the benevolence of this movement, but objected to the purchase of the slaves as immoral. He gave his experience among the slaveholders of Virginia, where, he said, the present movement excited the utmost displeasure. He had never heard one of them speak favorably of the plan. He would rather claim on his part that compensation was due to the slaves and poor whites. He designated the scheme as impracticable, because slaveholders would not meet them half way. The proposition was to pay $250 each for the slaves in forty years, while the masters could put their slaves in the market now, and get from $800 to $1,500 each for them. He would rather raise the proposed one thousand millions to be devoted to the education of the poor whites. He gave encouraging accounts of the progress of emancipation, and believed it would soon be accomplished in Virginia through the organization for settling the lands there by Northern emigration. Mr. Underwood's speech was received very favorably.

At an adjourned meeting only a dozen or so persons were present, the resolutions reported at the prior meeting were adopted, and an adjournment, *sine die*, took place.

The meeting is regarded as unfavorable to the plan of compensated emancipation.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

No. 55.—Chas. Belcher & Co. *vs.* George A. Lawrason, Collector of New-Orleans.—Argument continued for the plaintiff.

No. 56.—The United States *vs.* The City Bank of Columbus.—Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendants.

Fire on Staten Island—Supposed at Quarantine.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 26—10 P. M.

There is a fire on Staten Island, in the direction of Quarantine. The flames can be seen rising above the hills, but we cannot tell from here what is burning.

Fire in Stafford, N. Y.

LEROY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The barns and out-houses of Ralph Sweetland, in the village of Stafford, containing four horses, two cows, and a large quantity of grain, were entirely consumed by fire last night. There was a very small insurance. The loss is not yet known.

Conviction of a Murderer.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Peter Corrie, one of the murderers of Officer Rigdon, was convicted this morning of murder in the first degree.

The Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND ARABIA.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Jan. 26—11 P. M.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton 12th inst., is now due, but has not yet made her appearance. The weather is clear, with a light southwest wind.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 26—11 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool 15th inst., is considered fully due at this port, but there are as yet no signs of her. The weather is fine and clear; wind northwest.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at noon to-day with 18 passengers for Halifax, and 60 for Liverpool. She takes out nearly $78,000 in specie.

Hubard's Bronze Copy of Houdon's Statue of Washington.

The State of Virginia is fortunate in possessing the only authentic perfect statue in existence of Washington. In Houdon's famous work which graces the State Capital at Richmond, may be seen a *fac simile* in marble of the Father of his Country, as he appeared in the later years of his life. It has every appearance of being an honest attempt to give an exact image of the great man as he walked among his compatriots; and there is abundant cotemporary evidence of the success of the artist in accomplishing the object at which he aimed. The only deviation from the exact truth in this *chef d'œuvre* of portrait sculpture, is in the elevation of the head, which was given for the purpose of adapting the statue to the light in which it was to be placed. All the other statues of Washington in existence have been idealized from Houdon's model, and whatever other merits they may possess, are inferior to this in the resemblance they bear to the great original. A copy in bronze of Houdon's statue, executed by Hubard, has been on exhibition a few days in this City at No. 522 Broadway. It was modeled and cast in Richmond, and is a most creditable work. The casting is not equal to the very best specimens of the art, and the surface has the appearance of having been rubbed a good deal and polished after it came from the moulds. But the great merit of the statue is in its fidelity to the original, and in this respect it is undoubtedly entitled to the highest consideration, and the reverential admiration of the people. In all other statues of Washington he is clad in meretricious habiliments, such as he never wore. Canova put upon him the trappings of a Roman warrior, Greenough divested him of clothing almost entirely, and put sandals upon his feet, Chantrey wrapped him in a sort of nondescript mantle, and Brown has given him the kind of dress which our mock Continentals wear on their target excursions. But the dress which Houdon gave him was the dress which he actually wore, with the meagre epaulets and ill-made coat, the original of which may still be seen, kept like precious relics as they are, in the Patent Office in the National Capitol. The statue should be exhibited, as the artist intended, with the light falling from above, and for this reason Mr. Hubard's copy may not give the impression of the original. To obviate this defect, where the proper light cannot be obtained, it should be placed nearly on a level with the spectator, unless the apartment be large enough for it to be viewed from the requisite distance.

Political.

The next (October) election in Iowa is quite important, and probably will be sharply contested by the Republicans and Democrats. A Legislature for two years, upon which will depend a successor to James Harlan, United States Senator, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and three Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen at that time.

A Florida paper says that a new party is being organized down in the Florida swamps, to be styled "The Sons of the Soil." One of its objects is said to be to proscribe citizens of Northern birth.

The Springfield *Republican* reports that ex-President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, the eminent geologist, is seriously ill. He was attacked some ten days ago with the symptoms of lung fever, but, on the 21st inst., his disease had assumed a complicated and threatening form, his lungs having badly congested, with pneumonia and some inflammation of the kidneys. There was a consultation of physicians upon his case, Friday evening, and much anxiety was felt as to the termination of the illness.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The President's Thirty Million Project.

Mr. Slidell's Majority Report in the Senate in Favor of the Purchase and the Grant.

Mr. Seward's Exposition of the Views of the Minority.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

In the Senate, on the 24th inst., Mr. Slidell, on behalf of the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill "making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Cuba, by negotiation," made the following report:

It is not considered necessary by your Committee to enlarge upon the vast importance of the acquisition of the island of Cuba by the United States. To do so would be as much a work of supererogation as to demonstrate an elementary problem in mathematics, or one of those axioms of ethics or philosophy which have been universally received for ages. *The ultimate acquisition of Cuba may be considered a fixed purpose of the United States, a purpose resulting from political and geographical necessities which have been recognized by all parties and all administrations, and in regard to which the popular voice has been expressed with a unanimity unsurpassed on any question of national policy that has heretofore engaged the public mind.*

The purchase and annexation of Louisiana led, as a necessary corollary, to that of Florida, and both point with unerring certainty to the acquisition of Cuba. The sparse and feeble population of what is now the great West, called in 1800 for the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the enforcement of the right of deposit at New-Orleans. In three years not only were these privileges secured, but the whole of the magnificent domain of Louisiana was ours. Who now doubts the wisdom of a measure which at the time was denounced with a violence until then unparalleled in our political history?

From the day we acquired Louisiana the attention of our ablest statesmen was fixed on Cuba. What the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi had been to the people of the West that of Cuba became to the nation. To cast the eye upon the map was sufficient to predict its destiny. A brief reference will show the importance attached to the question by our leading statesmen, and the steadiness and perseverance with which they have endeavored to hasten the consummation of so vital a measure.

[The report here presents copious extracts from the Messages of Presidents, dispatches of Secretaries and speeches of public men, which it is not necessary to reprint. It then proceeds:]

From these and other extracts that might be presented it is manifest that *the ultimate acquisition of Cuba has long been regarded as the fixed policy of the United States*—necessary to the progressive development of our system. All agree that the end is not only desirable but inevitable. The only difference of opinion is as to the time, mode and conditions of obtaining it.

The law of our national existence is growth. We cannot, if we would, disobey it. While we should do nothing to stimulate it unnaturally, we should be careful not to impose upon ourselves a regimen so strict as to prevent its healthful development. The tendency of the age is the expansion of the great Powers of the world. England, France, and Russia, all demonstrate the existence of this pervading principle. Their growth, it is true, only operates by the absorption, partial or total, of weaker Powers—generally, of inferior races. So long as this extension of territory is the result of geographical position, a higher civilization, and greater aptitude for government, and is not pursued in a direction to endanger our safety or impede our progress, we have neither the right nor the disposition to find fault with it. Let England pursue her march of conquest and annexation in India, France extend her dominions on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and advance her frontiers to the Rhine, or Russia subjugate her barbarous neighbors in Asia; we shall look upon their progress, if not with favor, at least with indifference. We claim on this hemisphere the same privilege that they exercise on the other—

"Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim."

In this they are but obeying the laws of their organization. When they cease to grow they will soon commence that period of decadence which is the fate of all nations as of individual man.

The question of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, we repeat, is a question but of time. The fruit that was not ripe when John Quincy Adams penned his dispatch to Mr. Forsyth, (it has not yet been severed by violence from its native tree, as he anticipated,) *is now mature*. Shall it be plucked by a friendly hand, prepared to compensate its proprietor with a princely guerdon? or shall it fall decaying to the ground?

THE THREE ALTERNATIVES.

As Spain cannot long maintain her grasp on this distant colony, there are but three possible alternatives in the future of Cuba: First, *Possession by one of the great European Powers*. This we have declared to be incompatible with our safety, and have announced to the world that any attempt to consummate it will be resisted by all the means in our power. When first we made this declaration we were comparatively feeble. The struggle would have been fearful and unequal; but we were prepared to make it at whatever hazard. That declaration has often been repeated since. With a population nearly trebled, our financial resources and our means, offensive and defensive, increased in an infinitely larger proportion, we cannot now shrink from an issue that all were then ready to meet.

The second alternative is *The Independence of the Island*. This independence could only be nominal; it never could be maintained in fact. It would eventually fall under some protectorate, open or disguised. If under ours, annexation would soon follow as certainly as the shadow follows the substance. An European protectorate could not be tolerated. The closet philanthropists of England and France would, as the price of their protection, insist upon introducing their schemes of emancipation. Civil and servile war would soon follow, and Cuba would present, as Hayti now does, no traces of its former prosperity, but the ruins of its once noble mansions. Its uncontrolled possession by either France or England would be less dangerous and offensive to our Southern States, than a pretended independent black empire or republic.

The third and last alternative is *Annexation to the United States*. How and when is this to be effected? By conquest or negotiation? Conquest, even without the hostile interference of another European Power than Spain, would be expensive, but, *with such interference, would probably involve the whole civilized world in war, entail upon us the interruption, if not the loss, of our foreign trade, and an expenditure far exceeding any sum which it has ever been contemplated to offer for the purchase of Cuba*. It would besides, in all probability, lead to servile insurrection, and to the great injury or even total destruction of the industry of the island. Purchase, then, by negotiation seems to be the only practicable course; and, in the opinion of the Committee, that cannot be attempted with any reasonable prospect of success, unless the President be furnished with the means which he has suggested in his annual Message, and which the bill proposes to give him.

Much has been said of the danger of confiding such powers to the Executive, and from the fierceness with which the proposition has been denounced, it might be supposed that it was without precedent. So far is this from being the case, that we have three different acts upon the statute-book, placing large sums of money at the disposition of the President for the purpose of aiding him in negotiations for the acquisition of territory. The first is the act of Feb. 26, 1803. Although its object was well known, viz: to be used in negotiating for the purchase of Louisiana, the act does not indicate it. It placed $2,000,000 unreservedly at the disposition of the President, for the purpose of defraying any "extraordinary expense which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." Second, the act of Feb. 13, 1806, using precisely the same phraseology, appropriates $2,000,000, it being understood that it was to be used in negotiating for the purchase of Florida.

The act of 3d March, 1847, "making further appropriation to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion," has been adopted as the model on which the present bill is framed. Its preamble states that,

"*Whereas*, In the adjustment of so many complicated questions as now exist between the two countries, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money will be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into, therefore the sum of $3,000,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries, with the Republic of Mexico; to be used by him in the event said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof."

The bill now reported appropriates, under the same conditions, *thirty millions of dollars* to make a treaty with Spain for the purchase of the Island of Cuba.

It will be perceived that this bill defines strictly the object to which the amount appropriated shall be applied; and in this respect allows a much narrower range of discretion to the present Executive than the acts of 1803 and 1806 gave to Mr. Jefferson. In those cases the object of the appropriation was as well known to the country and to the world as if it had been specifically stated. The knowledge of that fact did not then in the slightest degree tend to defeat the intended object, nor can it do so now. Under our form of Government we have no State secrets. With us diplomacy has ceased to be enveloped with the mysteries that of yore were considered inseparable from its successful exercise. Directness in our policy, and frankness in its avowal, are, in conducting our foreign intercourse, not less essential to the maintenance of our national character, and the permanent interests of the Republic, than are the same qualities to social position and the advancement of honest enterprise in private life.

SPANISH PRIDE NOT TO BE OFFENDED.

Much has been said of the indelicacy of this mode of proceeding. That the offer to purchase will offend the Spanish pride, be regarded as an insult, and rejected with contempt. That, instead of promoting a consummation that all admit to be desirable, it will have the opposite tendency. If this were true it would be a conclusive argument against the bill—but a brief consideration will show the fallacy of these views. For many years our desire to purchase Cuba has been known to the world. Seven years since President Fillmore communicated to Congress the instructions to our Ministers on that subject, with all the correspondence connected with it. In that correspondence will be found three letters from Mr. Saunders, detailing conversations held with Narvaez and the Minister of Foreign Relations, in which he notified them of his authority to treat for the purchase of Cuba, and *while the reply was so decided as to preclude him from making any direct proposition, yet no intimation was given that the suggestion was offensive*. And why should it be so? We simply say to Spain, "You have a distant possession, held by a precarious tenure, which is almost indispensable to us for the protection of our commerce, and may, from its peculiar position, the character of its population, and the mode in which it is governed, lead, at any time, to a rupture which both nations would deprecate. This possession, rich though it be in all the elements of wealth, yields to your treasury a net revenue not amounting, on the average of a series of years, to the hundredth part of the price we are prepared to give you for it. True, you have heretofore refused to consider our proposition, but circumstances are changing daily. What may not have suited you in 1848 may now be more acceptable. Should a war break out in Europe, Spain can scarcely hope to escape being involved in it. The people of Cuba naturally desire to have a voice in the government of the island. They may seize the occasion to proclaim their independence, and you may regret not having accepted the rich indemnity we offer."

But even these arguments will not be pressed upon unwilling ears. *Our Minister will not broach the subject until he shall have good reason to believe that it will be favorably entertained.* Such an opportunity may occur when least expected. Spain is the country of *coups d' etat* and pronunciamentos. The all-powerful Minister of to-day may be a fugitive to-morrow. With the forms of a Representative Government, it is, in fact, a despotism sustained by the bayonet. A despotism tempered only by frequent, violent and bloody revolutions. Her financial condition is one of extreme embarrassment. A crisis may arise when *even the dynasty may be overthrown unless a large sum of money can be raised forthwith*. Spain will be in the position of the needy possessor of land he cannot cultivate, having all the pride of one to whom it has descended through a long line of ancestry, but his necessities are stronger than his will; he must have money. A thrifty neighbor whose domains it will round off is at hand to furnish it. He retains the old mansion, but sells what will relieve him from immediate ruin.

The President, in his annual Message, has told us that we should not, if we could, acquire Cuba by any other means than honorable negotiation, unless circumstances which he does not anticipate render a departure from such a course justifiable, under the imperative and over-ruling law of self-preservation. He also tells us that he desires to renew the negotiations, and it may become indispensable to success that he should be intrusted with the means for making an advance to the Spanish Government immediately after the signing of the treaty, without awaiting the ratification of it by the Senate. This, in point of fact, is an appeal to Congress for an expression of its opinion on the propriety of renewing the negotiation. Should we fail to give him the means which may be indispensable to success, it may well be considered by the President as an intimation that we do not desire the acquisition of the Island.

SENTIMENTS OF THE CUBANS.

It has been asserted that the people of Cuba do not desire a transfer to the United States. If this were so it would present a very serious objection to the measure. The evidence on which it is based is, that that on the receipt of the President's Message, addresses were made by the municipal authorities of Havana, and other towns, protesting their devotion to the crown, and their hostility to the institutions of the United States. Any one who has had an opportunity of observing the persuasive influence of the bayonet in countries where it rules supreme will know how much value to attach to such demonstrations of popular sentiment. There can be no doubt that an immense majority of the people of Cuba are not only in favor, but ardently desirous of annexation to the United States. It would be strange indeed, if they were not so; deprived of all influence even in the local affairs of the island—unrepresented in the Cortes—governed by successive hordes of hungry officials sent from the mother country to acquire fortunes to be enjoyed at home, having no sympathy with the people among whom they are mere sojourners, and upon whom they look down as inferiors; liable to be arrested at any moment on the most trifling charges; tried by military Courts or submissive Judges, removable at pleasure, punished at the discretion of the Captain-General, they would be less than men if they were contented with their yoke. But *we have the best authority, from the most reliable resources, for asserting that nearly the entire native population of Cuba desires annexation*.

QUESTION OF RACES.

Apprehensions have been expressed by some Southern statesmen, of perils resulting from the different elements composing the population, and the supposed mixture of races. They are not justified by the facts. The entire population, by the census of 1850, was 1,247,230, of which 605 560 were whites, 205,570 free colored, and 436,100 slaves.

Allowing the same annual per centage of increase for each class, as shown by comparison with the previous census, the total population now is about 1,586,000, of which 742,000 are whites, 263,000 free colored, and 581,000 slaves. There is good reason to suppose that the slaves considerably exceed the estimated number, it having been, until very recently, the interest of the proprietor to understate it. The feeling of caste or race is as marked in Cuba as in the United States. The white creole is as free from all taint of African blood as the descendant of the Goth on the plains of Castile. There is a numerous white peasantry, brave, robust, sober and honest, not yet, perhaps, prepared intelligently to discharge all the duties of the citizen of a free republic, but who, from his organization, physical and mental, is capable of being elevated by culture to the same level with the educated Cubans, who, as a class, are as refined, well-informed, and fitted for self-government as men of any class of any nation can be who have not inhaled with their breath the atmosphere of freedom.

Many of them, accompanied by their families, are to be met with every Summer at our cities and watering places, observing and appreciating the working of our form of government and its marvelous results; many seeking until the arrival of more auspicious days an asylum from the oppression that has driven them from their homes; while hundreds of their youths, in our schools and colleges, are acquiring our language and fitting themselves hereafter, it is to be hoped, at no distant day, to play a distinguished part in their own legislative halls, or in the counsels of the nation.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

These men, who are the great proprietors of the soil, are opposed to the continuance of the African Slave-trade, which is carried on by Spaniards from the peninsular, renegade Americans, and other adventurers from every clime and country, tolerated and protected by the authorities of Cuba of every grade.

Were there a sincere desire to arrest the Slave-trade it could be as effectually put down by Spain as it has been by Brazil. Cuba and Porto Rico are now the only marts for this illegal traffic; and if the British Government had been as intent upon enforcing its treaty stipulations with Spain for its abolition as it has been in denouncing abuses of our flag, which we cannot entirely prevent, this question would long since have ceased to be a source of irritating discussion, it may be of possible future difficulty. *Those who desire to extirpate the Slave-trade may find in their sympathy for the African a motive to support this bill.*

We have, since the conclusion of the Ashburton treaty in 1842, kept up a squadron on the coast of Africa for the supression of the Slave-trade, and we are still bound to continue it. The annual cost of this squadron is at least $800,000. The cost in seventeen years amounts to $13,600,000, (thirteen millions six hundred thousand dollars;) and this, too, with results absolutely insignificant. It appears, from a report of a select committee of the British House of Commons, made in March, 1850, that the number of slaves exported from Africa had sunk down in 1842, (the very year in which the Ashburton treaty was concluded,) to nearly 30,000. In 1843 it rose to 55,000. In 1846 it was 76,000; in 1847 it was 84,000, and was then in a state of unusual activity. Sir Charles Hotham one of the most distinguished officers of the British navy, and who commanded on the coast of Africa for several years, was examined by that select committee. He said that the force under his command was in a high state of discipline; that his views were carried out by his officers to his entire satisfaction; that, so far from having succeeded in stopping the Slave-trade, he had not even crippled it to the extent of giving it a permanent check; that the Slave-trade had been regulated by the commercial demand for slaves, and had been little affected by the presence of his squadron, and that experience had proven the system of repression by cruisers on the coast of Africa futile—this, too, when the British squadron counted twenty-seven vessels, comprising several steamers, carrying about three hundred guns and three thousand men. The annual expense of the squadron is about $3,500,000, with auxiliary establishments on the coast costing at least $1,500,000 more—a total cost annually of $5,000,000, in pursuance of a system which experience has proved to be futile.

In 1847 the Brazilian Slave-trade was in full activity. It has been entirely suppressed for several years. The slaves now shipped from the coast of Africa are exclusively for the Spanish islands. It is not easy to estimate the number. From the best data however, it is supposed now to be from twenty five to thirty thousand per year. *It would cease to exist the moment we acquire possession of the Island of Cuba.*

The importation of slaves into the United States was prohibited in 1808. Since then, a period of more than fifty years, but one case has occurred of its violation—that of the *Wanderer*, which has recently excited so much attention.

Another consequence which should equally enlist the sympathies of philanthropists, excepting that class whose tears are only shed for those of ebon hue, and who turn with indifference from the sufferings of men of any other complexion, is the suppression of the infamous Coolie traffic—a traffic so much the more nefarious as the Chinese is elevated above the African in the scale of creation; more civilized, more intellectual, and therefore feeling more acutely the shackles of the slave ship and the harsh discipline of the overseer. The number of Chinese shipped for Cuba since the commencement of the traffic up to March last, is 28,777, of whom 4,134 perished on the passage. From that date up to the close of the year the number landed at Havana was 9,449. We blush to say that three-fourths of the number were transported under the American and British flags—under the flags of the two countries that have been the most zealous for the suppression of the African Slave-trade. The ratio of mortality on the passage was 14¾ per cent., and a much larger proportion of these wretched beings were landed in an enfeebled condition. Coming, too, from a temperate climate, they are not capable of enduring the exposure to the tropical sun, in which the African delights to bask. When their allotted time of service shall have been completed, the small remnant of the survivors will furnish conclusive evidence of the barbarity with which they are treated. The master feels no interest in his temporary slave beyond that of extracting from him the greatest possible amount of labor during the continuance of his servitude. His death, or incapacity to labor at the end of his term, is to the master a matter of as much indifference as is the fate of the operative employed in his mill to the Manchester spinner.

Another effect of this measure, which should recommend it most strongly to the humanitarians, will be *the better treatment and increased happiness of the slaves now existing in the island that would inevitably flow from it.* As a general rule, the slave is well treated in proportion to his productiveness and convertible value; as an expensive instrument is more carefully handled than one of less cost. When the importation of slaves from abroad is arrested, the home production affords the only means of supplying the increasing demand for labor. It may be assumed as an axiom of political economy, that the increase of population, if not the only true test, is the most reliable of the average well-being of the class to which it is applied. Tried by this test, the slave of the United States affords a very high standard as compared even with the white population of our favored land. But when comparison is made with the statistics of African Slavery in all European colonies, the results are startling. Since Las Casas, in his zeal for the protection of the Indian, originated the African Slave-trade, it is estimated that the whole number transported to the new world has been about 8,375,000. Of these, we, in our colonial condition, and since, have only received about 375,000. By natural increase, after deducting all who are free, we had, in 1850, 3,204,000 slaves of the African race. These, allowing the same per centage of increase for nine years, as the Census returns show during the last decennial period, would now number over 4,300,000; while, from the same data, the free colored population would amount to 496,000. The British West India colonies received about 1,700,000. The whole population of those Islands, including Jamaica and Trinidad acquired from the Spaniards and British Guiana, black, white and mixed, is but 1,0[illegible]2,639. The Spanish and other West India Islands received about 3,000,000. This is very much more than their entire population to-day. The proportions may vary in some of the colonies, but the general result will be found everywhere the same. A very much less number now existing of African descent, either pure or mixed, than have been imported from Africa.

IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

There is another aspect in which this proposition may be viewed which is deserving of serious consideration. It is forcibly put in the President's Annual Message that the multiplied aggressions upon the persons and property of our citizens by the local authorities of Cuba for many years past present, in the person of the Captain-General, the anomaly of *absolute power to inflict injury without any corresponding faculty to redress it.* He can, almost in sight of our shores, confiscate, without just cause, the property of an American citizen, or incarcerate his person; but if applied to for redress, we are told that he cannot act without consulting his royal mistress, at Madrid. There we are informed that it is necessary to await the return of a report of the case which is to be obtained from Cuba; and many years elapse before it is ripe for decision. These delays in most instances amount to an absolute denial of justice. And even when the obligation of indemnity is admitted, the state of the treasury or a change of ministry is pleaded as an excuse for withholding payment. This would long since have justified us in resorting to measures of reprisal that would have necessarily led to war and ultimately resulted in the conquest of the island. Indeed such is the acute sense of those wrongs prevailing among our people, that nothing but our rigid neutrality laws, which, so long as they remain unrepealed or unmodified, a chief magistrate, acting under the sanction of his official oath to see that the laws be faithfully executed, is bound to enforce, has prevented the success of organized individual enterprises that would long ere this have revolutionized the island. It is in part, probably, for this cause that the President has recommended the policy which this bill embodies, and the world cannot fail to recognize in its adoption by Congress a determination to maintain him in his efforts to preserve untarnished our national character for justice and fair dealing.

COMMERCIAL ARGUMENTS FOR ANNEXATION.

The effects of the acquisition of Cuba will be no less beneficial in its commercial than in its political and moral aspects. The length of the Island is about 770 miles, with an average breadth of about 70 miles, comprising an area of 31,468 square miles. The soil is fertile, the climate genial, and its ports the finest in the world. Havana is more familiarly known to us, for apart from our extensive trade, which employs several hundred American vessels, thousands of our citizens have touched at that port in our steamers, on their way to California or New Orleans. They have all carried away with them vivid recollections of its magnificent harbor, and have breathed ardent prayers that their next visit should be hailed by the stars and stripes floating from the Moro. And yet Cuba can boast of several other harbors equally safe and more extensive than that of Havana.

In 1855 the importations, by official custom-house returns, were $31,216,000, the exports $34,803,000. As duties are levied on exports as well as imports, there can be no exaggeration in these returns, and the real amount is undoubtedly considerably larger.

When we consider that more than two-thirds of the whole area of the island is susceptible of culture, and that not a tenth part of it is now cultivated, we may form some idea of the immense development which would be given to its industry by a change from a system of monopoly and despotism to free trade and free institutions. Whatever may be the enhanced cost of production, caused by the increased value of labor, it will be nearly if not quite compensated by the removal of export duties, and of those levied on articles produced in the United States, which are now by unjust discrimination virtually excluded from consumption. It is not possible within the limits which your Committee have prescribed to themselves for this report to cite more than a few of the most important. Of flour, on an average of three years, from 1848 to 1850, there was imported from the United States 5,642 barrels, paying a duty of $10 81 per barrel. From other countries, and it is believed exclusively from Spain, 228,002 barrels, paying a duty of $2 52 per barrel, a discrimination against our flour of nearly two hundred per cent. on its present average value in our markets. On lard, of which the importation from the United States was 10,168,000 pounds, a duty is levied of $4 per quintal, while of olive oil, 8,481,000 pounds were imported, which is chiefly used as its substitute, paying a duty of 87 cents per quintal. Of beef, dry and jerked, but 339,161 pounds were imported from the United States, paying a duty of $1 96 per quintal, while the importation from other quarters, principally from Buenos Ayres, was 30,544,000 pounds, paying a duty of $1 17, the difference being, in fact, a protection of the Spanish flag, which thus enjoys a monopoly of this branch of trade. To-day, with its increased population and wealth, it is fair to presume that, were Cuba annexed to the United States, with the stimulus afforded by low prices, her annual consumption of our flour would be 600,000 barrels; of lard, 25,000,000 pounds; of beef, 20,000,000, and of pork, the most solid and nutritious food for the laborer, 10,000,000 of pounds. The same ratio of increase would be exhibited in our whole list of exports. Many articles that now appear not at all, or in very limited quantities, would force their way into general consumption. The Spanish flag, deprived of the advantage of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, would soon abandon a competition which it could not sustain on equal terms, and the whole carrying trade, foreign and domestic, would fall into the hands of our enterprising merchants and ship-owners, but chiefly those of the Northern and Middle States, while the farmer of the West would have a new and constantly increasing market open to him for the products of the soil. With all the disadvantages under which we now labor, the American vessels entering the port of Havana alone last year numbered nine hundred and fifty-eight, with a tonnage of four hundred and three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine, (403,479.) *To what figure will this be extended when ours shall be the national flag of Cuba?*

The cultivation of sugar is the chief basis of the wealth and prosperity of Cuba. The average annual production, exclusive of what is consumed in the island, is about 400,000 tons; that of Louisiana about 175,000 tons. The whole amount of cane sugar from which Europe and the United States are supplied, is estimated at 1,273,000 tons; of this, Cuba and Louisiana now furnish somewhat more than 45 per cent. Is it extravagant to predict that, with Cuba annexed, we should, in a few years, have as complete control of this great staple—which has long since ceased to be a luxury, and become almost a necessity of life—as we now have of cotton?

THE COST OF CUBA.

There is one other consideration, of minor importance when compared with the vast political interests involved in the question of acquisition: it is *that of cost.* Ten years past, as appears from the published correspondence, our Minister at Madrid was authorized to offer one hundred millions of dollars as the extreme price for the purchase of Cuba. If that was its value then, something may be added to it now. Assuming it to be twenty-five millions more, the annual interest, without reference to the probable premium which would be realized from a loan bearing 5 per cent. interest, would be ($6,250,000) six million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of the imposts of ($31,216,000) thirty-one million two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, in 1856, your Committee have not before them the means of ascertaining the proportion coming from the United States. From the summary of *Balanzas Generales* from 1848 to 1854, in the report of Commercial Relations, vol. 1, page 167, it may, however, be fairly assumed to be somewhat more than one fourth, or about eight millions of dollars. This proportion would doubtless be largely increased. Admitting it to be ($16,216,000) sixteen millions two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, it would leave a balance of ($15,000,000) fifteen millions of dollars on which duties could be levied. Under our present tariff the average rate of duties is about 18¾ per cent.; but as the articles on our free list are of very limited consumption in Cuba, the average there would be at least 20 per cent. This would yield a revenue from customs of ($3,000,000) three millions of dollars. But under the stimulus of free trade and free institutions, with the removal of many burdens from the consumer, it would necessarily be greatly and speedily augmented. It would be a moderate calculation to say that in two years it would reach four millions of dollars ($4,000,000.) On the other hand, it may be said that our expenditure would be largely increased. Such is not the opinion of your Committee. On the contrary, it is believed that from the greater security of our foreign relations, resulting from the settlement of this long agitated and disturbing question, our naval expenditure might be safely reduced, while no addition to our military establishment would be required. It has already been shown that an annual saving of eight hundred thousand dollars ($800,000) may be effected by withdrawing the African squadron, when its services will no longer be necessary. Thus our expenditure for the interest on the debt incurred by the acquisition would be credited by four million eight hundred thousand dollars, ($4,800,000,) leaving an annual balance of but one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($1,425,000) to the debit of the purchase. Is this sum to be weighed in the balance with the advantages, political and commercial, which would result from it? Your Committee think that it should not.

WEALTH AND RESOURCES OF CUBA.

A few words on the wealth and resources of Cuba, and your Committee will close this report, which has swollen to dimensions not incommensurate with the importance of the subject, but which, it may be feared, will, under the pressure of other business during this short session, be considered as unduly trespassing on the attention of the Senate. The amount of taxes that can be levied upon any people, without paralyzing their industry and arresting their material progress, is the *experimentum crucis* of the fertility of the land they inhabit. Tried by this test, Cuba will favorably compare with any country on either side of the Atlantic.

Your Committee have before them the last Cuban Budget, which presents the actual receipts and expenditures for one year, with the estimates for the same for the next six months. The income derived from direct taxes, customs, monopolies, lotteries, &c., is sixteen million three hundred and three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, ($16,303,950.) The expenses are sixteen million two hundred and ninety-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars, ($16,299,663.) This equilibrium of the Budget is accounted for by the fact that the surplus revenue is remitted to Spain. It figures under the head of "*Atenciones de la Peninsula*," and amounts to ($1,404,059,) one million four hundred and four thousand and fifty-nine dollars, and is the only direct pecuniary advantage Spain derives from the possession of Cuba, and even this sum very much exceeds the average net revenue remitted from that island, all the expenses of the army and navy employed at or near Cuba being paid by the island. The disbursements are those of the general administration of the island, those of Havana and other cities being provided for by special imposts and taxes.

It may be moderately estimated that *the personal exactions of Spanish officials amount to five millions of dollars* ($5,000,000) *per annum*, thus increasing the expenses of the government of Cuba, apart from those which, with us, would be considered as county or municipal, to the enormous sum of twenty-one million three hundred thousand dollars, ($21,300,000,) or about thirteen dollars and fifty cents ($13 50) per head for the whole population of the island, free and slave. Under this system of government and this excessive taxation the population has, for a series of years, steadily increased at the mean rate of three per cent. per annum, about equal to that of the United States.

Since the reference of the bill to the Committee, the President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, requesting him, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any and all correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of her Catholic Majesty, relating to any proposition for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, which correspondence has not been furnished to either House of Congress, informs us that no such correspondence has taken place which has not already been communicated to Congress. He takes occasion to repeat what he said in his annual Message, that *it is highly important, if not indispensable to the success of any negotiation for the purchase, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress.*

This emphatic reiteration of his previous recommendation throws upon Congress the responsibility of failure if withheld. Indeed, the inference is sufficiently clear that, without some expression of opinion by Congress, the President will not feel justified in renewing negotiations.

VIEWS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. Seward's Exposition of the Sentiments of the Minority.

Mr. Seward—Mr. President, I am authorized by the honorable Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Foot,) who, like myself, is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to say, that he, with myself, dissents from the report which has been submitted by a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and also from the bill which has been reported by that Committee; and to submit, by way of expressing the views of the minority, a bill, which we offer as a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee, which I ask to have printed in the same manner with the report of the Committee; and after the bill shall have been read, I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate to indicate something of my views upon the subject, although not very much at large. I ask for the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read the substitute, as follows:

A bill concerning the relations between the United States and Spain.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States, at the beginning of the next annual session of Congress, communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, the condition of the relations which shall then be subsisting between the United States and Spain, and of any negotiations that may then be pending for the cession of Cuba to the United States, together with such statements of the condition of the Treasury, and also of the effective condition of the Army and Navy of the United States, as may enable Congress to judge whether, at that time, it will be necessary to adopt any extraordinary measures to maintain the rights and promote the interests of the United States, connected with or growing out of their relations to Spain.

And be it further enacted, That the President, if, in his discretion, he shall deem it necessary, in view of the conditions of negotiations with her Catholic Majesty, which shall be pending, during the next recess of Congress, may convene either the Senate or Congress in extraordinary session by proclamation.

Mr. Seward—Mr. President, the bills which engage the attention of Congress generally originate either in the Senate or in the House of Representatives. But this measure is ushered into our presence by a message from the Executive palace. It is, therefore, in its origin an Executive measure. Its nature corresponds to its parentage. It proposes to relax constitutional and legislative restraints upon the Executive power, and to transfer control over the Treasury, together with the power of negotiation in foreign affairs, from Congress and from the Senate to the President of the United States. It is not an isolated Executive measure of this kind, but it is one of a series of such measures which the President of the United States has introduced at the present session in the same way. One of this series proposes that Congress shall authorize the President to move the Army and the Navy of the United States into adjacent States of the Republic of Mexico and establish a protectorate there. Another asks our consent to invest the President of the United States with the power to make war in his own discretion and at his own pleasure against all, or nearly all, the Spanish-American States on this continent.

A measure thus disparaging to the intelligence, the virtue, and the independence of the national Legislature, a measure so dangerous to the civil and religious liberties of the American people, it must be expected, will receive at the hands of Congress a careful scrutiny. It is not my purpose, at this time, to bestow that scrutiny, in its full extent, upon the bill which has been reported in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States; but I do intend to indicate some of the considerations which have brought me to the conviction that this bill, under no circumstances, ought to receive the favor of Congress.

The bill has a financial aspect. It has also a broad political character. In regard to the financial aspect, I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the bill proposes to appropriate now, at this time, out of the Treasury of the United States, $30,000,000, to be placed under the control of the President of the United States, to be paid by him to Spain, whenever she shall have consented to accept any treaty which he may make with her, for the cession of Cuba to the United States, without waiting for a ratification of that treaty by the Senate of the United States. This appropriation of $30,000,000 necessarily involves now a pledge, a guarantee, virtually a grant, or appropriation of so many more millions of dollars as the President of the United States, without any recourse to the Senate or to Congress, and consulting only his own mere ambition, caprice or pleasure, shall agree to give for that island; and this last amount is altogether unlimited.

The bill contains no limitation, and the President recommends no limitation. It is a bill then for just so many millions as the President may choose to write in the treaty. What will be the number of those millions? The report of the majority of the Committee says, that it will probably be $125,000,000. This calculation is based upon the fact that Spain refused $100,000,000 ten years ago, and that Cuba has increased in value $25,000,000, according to the estimate of the majority of the Committee. This estimate is inconclusive, and, therefore, unsatisfactory. The amount which Spain will ask, if we suppose her to accede to this treaty, will be all that she can get, and the amount which the President will give, if it be his purpose to acquire the Island of Cuba at all events and under all hazards, will be the least that Spain will consent to take. It may then just as well and as accurately be estimated that the sum to be written in the treaty will be $200,000,000 or $250,000,000, or $500,000,000, as that it shall be only $125,000,000.

I will assume that it authorizes the President to contract a debt to Spain, without again consulting Congress or the Senate of the United States, for the sum of $250,000,000. This proposition comes at a time when our revenues are reduced to $50,000,000, and there is a confessed deficiency for the year of $30,000,000. It is immaterial whether we borrow this $30,000,000 to pay to Spain, as the bill proposes, or whether we pay it out of the receipts of the revenues flowing into the Treasury, and borrow the money to supply the place of what we thus abstract. It proposes nothing less than to authorize the President of the United States to create at once and absolutely a debt of $30,000,000, and indirectly a further debt of $220,000,000, in addition to a deficit, which is virtually an existing debt against the Treasury of $30,000,000; making $60,000,000 of new debt certain, and $220,000,000 contingent. This, added to an already funded debt of $60,000,000, will raise the national debt to $280,000,000. This is to be done under extraordinary circumstances. We have at this moment no financial system—no system of revenue. We have, indeed, a tariff law which brought last year into the Treasury over $40,000,000, and this year is expected to bring in $50,000,000; but a revenue law which leaves an annual deficit cannot be said to constitute a fiscal system. Congress, after being in session now nearly two months, has utterly failed to devise any kind of revenue system whatever. Nor has the Executive Administration submitted to Congress any system for this emergency. This statement is strictly true, if you consider that the President recommends one system in his annual Message, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, his own responsible minister of finance, submits to us another and widely different one.

This great increase of the public debt we are asked to make at the very hour when, in compliance with the Executive recommendation, we are proposing to authorize him to build the Pacific Railroad, at a cost of not less than $125,000,000 more; and simultaneously with this, in the same Message, we are also asked to authorize the President to move the army into Mexico, which can cost nothing less than $100,000,000 more; and at the same time, in pursuance of recommendations of the same weight and authority, we are asked to authorize him to employ the army and the navy against just so many Spanish-American States on this continent as he shall choose, which can require nothing less than $100,000,000 more; so, without any financial system at all, we are to have a great debt created by this Congress of the United States, on the recommendation and application of the President to strengthen the arm of the Executive, while weakening the power and the constitutional force of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a debt of $500,000,000.

The honorable Senator from Rhode Island [Mr Simmons] the other day spoke in glowing terms, and yet most justly, of the credit of the United States, and showed that, with the small debt that we now have, a nominal debt, we can go into the market, and with a five per cent. stock borrow money at a premium, or, perhaps, borrow money on a four per cent. stock anywhere in the markets of the world. That is because we are novices, inexperienced, untried, unknown in the money market, except for paying such small debts as we have made. But, Sir, when we shall have shown that we can increase our debt in forty days, for that is the period which remains of this session, from $60,000,000 to $500,000,000, I beg leave to express the opinion that the rate of interest will be found to rise in proportion to the liberality with which we propose to borrow. In that case, you will find your revenue derived from all sources scarcely more than enough to pay the interest of the debt which you shall thus have created, leaving no funds whatever for carrying on the ordinary operations of the Government.

This, however, it might be said, is a fanciful picture, because the bill appropriates only $30,000,000, and not the whole $250,000,000, which I have supposed. Nevertheless, Sir, it appropriates the whole amount which the President shall write in the treaty. We give him a blank draft on the Treasury, and authorize him to fill up the amount for himself. I have supposed he will fill it up with $250,000,000. But I am told that we can retreat from this contract with Spain if we find it too expensive, and abandon the measure without paying the additional sum which the President may write in the treaty. Slowly and carefully, Mr. President, let us consider. Certainly, we cannot retreat from it without forfeiting the $30,000,000 which will have been paid. That condition will operate as a constraint upon Congress to appropriate all the remaining millions which the President may stipulate, and it will equally operate as a constraint upon the Senate to ratify the treaty, whatever sum may be stipulated by its provisions.

Again, Sir, no one can suppose that the President would pay the $30,000,000 in advance to Spain, without securing possession of the Island of Cuba. When he has once obtained the Island of Cuba, and paid $30,000,000 as an advance upon the consideration money of the purchase, the treaty will be a contract executed, and Spain and the whole world laugh with derision at the pretense that we could rescind the contract and repudiate the remaining debt on the ground that we had then looked into our Constitution, and had found that we had violated it in passing the law by which we had authorized the President to make the improvident bargain.

Sir, this is a plan of financial management to which I am a stranger. It is the province of the Congress of the United States to take care of the public Treasury, and to see that every dollar that is received remains there until, by appropriation bills limited to single objects, and each bill enduring for only two years, the money is expended by agents, under their own direction and authority, for objects, appointed, fixed and certain. The effect of this measure is to surrender the control over a large portion of the national treasure and resources, practically over all that is valuable in the Treasury, to the President of the United States, without retaining any effective security for his wise and faithful administration of it.

I have said that the bill has also a political aspect. It proposes to bring into the United States a foreign country, seven hundred miles long, and seventy miles wide, containing 1,500,000 human beings, subjects of government, occupying practically every foot upon its sidewalks in its cities, and every acre of mountain and plain and valley in the rural districts of that island—a population different entirely from the citizens of the United States; different in language, different in race, different in habits, different in manners, different in customs, and radically different in religion; a population that will, practically, forever hold the power to exclude all American immigration; at least to exclude it as effectually as the old States of Europe exclude our migration there, and as effectually as our old-established States practically exclude immigration from outside of their borders. This population, then, is to be the ruling population of that island. What rights will the citizens of the United States enjoy there? The 1,500,000 souls are divided; one-half whites, 250,000 free blacks, and 400,000 slaves. What institutions of justice, of freedom, of religion, and public worship, will obtain or remain there? I need to know. If I were willing to leave these great questions to the President of the United States, I have no right to do so. I have a voice, one of sixty-four voices, to determine whether such a country shall be brought into the United States, and on what terms and conditions. Joined with my colleague, we have one of thirty-two voices on these mighty questions! The power to speak involves a constitutional responsibility to express the voice of the State of New-York upon such a measure, and on all its important details, before it shall be adopted.

I have already shown that the consent of the Senate to the passage of this bill will operate as a constraint upon the Senate to ratify whatever treaty the President shall make hereafter. If this be true, (and no one, I think, can controvert it,) then I am asked to resign a constitutional, senatorial power, to the President of the United States, and to shift from my own shoulders to his a constitutional responsibility.

To do this is a derogation of the independence of the constitutional power of the Senate of the United States, and a practical subversion of the constitutional check which requires that every treaty shall receive the votes of two-thirds of this body, or be absolutely void. It practically delegates to a bare majority of the Senate, and to a majority of the House of Representatives, the treaty-making power of this great empire.

Sir, if there ever was an occasion on which I should adhere tenaciously to this right, and insist upon retaining this power, it would be in such a case as this. I want to see the treaty which shall bring the Island of Cuba into the United States. I want to know the *status* which that country is to occupy. Is it to be a Territory of subjects, of political slaves?—a province, governed by armies and navies, as Spain now governs it? I may ask the President of the United States when he has executed the treaty—Is it to be a State? I may ask the President of the United States when he has executed the treaty—Who are to be the electors of the State? What is to be the *status* of the white population? Are they to enjoy universal suffrage? What is to be the *status* of the free negro population? What is to be the *status* of the slave population? We who have disputed so earnestly, often so vehemently, year after year, year in and year out, over the question whether the institution of Slavery shall be introduced into the Territory of Kansas, are expected by the President, in his simplicity, to allow him to determine for the North, and for the South, for the Free States and for the Slave States, at his own absolute pleasure, the terms and conditions upon which Cuba shall be annexed to the United States, and incorporated into the Union. I say nothing of the present incumbent of the Executive office. I say that men never chose, nor did God ever send on earth, a magistrate to whom I would confide this great question, having a constitutional right to decide it myself.

I need not say, Sir, that all our treaties of annexation contain stipulations guarantying rights to the countries annexed, to be incorporated into the Union, and determining the future political rights, power, and authority of the inhabitants of those countries. This bill, then, is in derogation of the power of the Senate to determine by treaty for itself what the safety, honor, and welfare of the country demand in regard to the political organization and government of the Island of Cuba, if it shall be acquired.

Sir, I have always received as a political maxim the declarations made by our predecessors in regard to the acquisition of Cuba. Every rock and every grain of sand in that Island were drifted and washed out from American soil by the floods of the Mississippi, and the other estuaries of the Gulf of Mexico. The island has seemed to me, just as our predecessors have said, to gravitate back again to the parent continent from which it sprang. I have supposed that political necessities would determine that ultimate conclusion; and I know that to political necessities all actions of governments must bend, and all sentiments of nations must accommodate themselves. I have, nevertheless, been taught, with the same maxim, this other rule, that the acquisition of Cuba is a question of time, of necessity, and of opportunity. It was just as clear sixty years ago, when we acquired Louisiana, as it is now, that Cuba, in the language of John Quincy Adams, gravitates to the United States, as the apple yet hanging on its native trunk gravitates to the earth which sustains it. Yet it certainly is true that Cuba was not then acquired, nor attempted by extraordinary means to be acquired; and the reason was, that the time, necessity and opportunity had not then presented themselves. In fact, the time is determined by the coincidence of necessity and opportunity; and that coincidence is the result of a decline of European power on this Continent, and of a development of the growth of American power on the same Continent. Our forefathers said—all our predecessors have said, that when the juncture shall arise that there should be just that necessary decline of the political European power on the continent, and just that development of American power here which makes Spain unable to keep, and ourselves able freely to obtain, the island, then it would be hopeless and idle to refuse to receive Cuba, even if it were undesirable. They have said more, and I subscribe to it, that we may safely hold our souls in patience so long as Spain can keep it, and no other and stronger European Power can, or dare, take it from her. What I have to say now is, that the time and opportunity do not now serve, in my judgment, any more than they have served for the last sixty years. We may be nearer, as, indeed, I doubt not we are, to the acquisition of Cuba; but we have not arrived at the point at which the acquisition must necessarily be made, or can be made, consistently with the conditions of peace, prudence, justice, and the national honor.

Ten years ago the President of the United States declared that Cuba was to be acquired only by treaty, by purchase, and not by war. The present President of the United States reaffirms that proposition now; so that the only question to be considered is whether it *can be purchased now.* Well, ten years ago, the President of the United States offered $100,000,000 for it; and the answer to the proposition was conceived in terms so decided, so unequivocal, so utterly forbidding all hope, that it was never afterwards renewed; and silence has been observed about it ever since, in order to preserve the good understanding and the good nature of the parties. The Message of the President sent here on Friday last, shows us that, down to this hour, the proposition has not been mentioned to Spain for a period of ten years. The same Message assures us even that it will not now be mentioned to Spain, unless some peculiar and extraordinary measures are adopted to require him to bring it again to her attention.

Spain holds the Island now more tenaciously—with a stronger and safer grasp than that with which she has held it at any time within the last fifty years. It is now a period of repose in Europe and in the Western world. Spain having gone through the crisis of surrendering up her territorial empire in its largest proportions, has entered upon a new career of material progress and improvement. Her agriculture, her manufactures, her army, and her navy, are in a flourishing, prosperous and improving condition. Heretofore, Spain has held the Island of Cuba in the midst of conflicts between the two great Powers of Western Europe, England and France, liable to lose it to one or the other belligerent at any moment. To-day, England and France are not only allies, but they are united in the policy of maintaining Spain in the enjoyment of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, the last remnants of her once world-wide empire. Spain exhibits, more decidedly than ever within the last twenty years, the habits of acquiescence and loyalty by her people toward her existing institutions. She seems to have passed the period when the country was rent, convulsed, and distracted by the contest of democratic and monarchical factions. At present she is apparently in a condition of profound repose and contentment. If there was any doubt about this subject, all doubt is now removed by the answer which we have already received from the authorities of Spain, to this very proposition of the President of the United States, in the very form in which it is proposed that we shall adopt it. Our mail of this morning brings us the answer of the Spanish Government and Legislature to our advances, even before we have taken the first step. In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, M. Ulloa asked the Government:

"If it intends to reply to the message of Mr. Buchanan, inasmuch as in that message is a paragraph on the subject of annexing Cuba to the United States, which contains a new and really grave insult to the Spanish nation."

Marshal O'Donnell declared that the Government was disposed to demand due satisfaction for such an insult.

In its relations with the United States, as in those with all other countries, it has always endeavored to be circumspect, moderate, reserved, but always dignified and firm, as the Government of a great people ought to be.

The period of discouragement caused by war and disunion has ceased in Spain. Our country is now positively in an era of development and veritable restoration. If the power of Spain be not great enough to menace, it is strong enough to defend the integrity of the territory of the monarchy, and to preserve the dignity of the Spanish name without stain.

In whatever circumstances the Spanish nation may find itself, it will, in the future, as in the past, never be insensible to its honor; never will it abandon the smallest portion of its territory; and a proposition having that tendency will always be considered by the Government as an insult to the Spanish people. [Approbation.]

The sentiment of nationality, which was supposed to be weakened, and which, unhappily, was slightly weakened by our intestine discords—this sentiment, the source of high deeds and of generous and heroic aspirations, displays now new vigor, and is increasing in such a way that, whilst we will never be aggressive and never aspire to dominate, we will never allow any encroachment to be made on the inheritance left us by our fathers. [Approbation.]

M. Olazaga, in his own name, and in that of several other eminent members representing the different political parties, then proposed this resolution:

"The Congress declares that it has received with satisfaction the declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that it is disposed to give to the Government its constant support, in order to maintain the integrity of the Spanish dominion.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be inscribed in the archives."

Now, Sir, after having shown that there is not the least earthly prospect of acquiring the Island of Cuba by or in consequence of the passage of this bill, what follows? It follows that the question whether Cuba is desirable, and ought to be attained, is not at all in debate. It is an idle, a visionary and mischievous abstraction. There is no such question here: but the question which is presented is, Whether the Congress of the United States shall authorize the President of the United States to offer an indignity to Spain? That is all.

Mr. Slidell—Will the Senator from New-York permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. Seward—Certainly.

Mr. Slidell—The danger that he deprecates has already arrived. The cause of quarrel exists already, according to the extract he read from the speech of General O'Donnell; the insult has been given by the President, and immediate reparation is demanded. Therefore, we cannot very well aggravate that insult. It has passed from our power.

Mr. Seward—I have an answer for the honorable Senator. I propose to leave the President the constitutional power which he enjoys, of instituting treaties with Spain for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, in the Caribbean Sea, and with all other Powers for all other islands in all the oceans throughout the globe. I propose to leave him the right and power of sending to Congress messages announcing beforehand the treaties he proposes to make, and leave him to answer, on his own responsibility, to the people and to the world, for the wisdom and the temper, the moderation and the dignity, with which he executes these great trusts. I propose, on the other hand, to reserve my own authority, my own constitutional power, and to maintain the dignity of my own official functions, and not at all to become a party to an insult which the President of the United States may be supposed to have already offered to Spain. I cannot consent to go to his aid, though it may be necessary to draw him out of the dilemma in which he finds himself involved by a rashness which I did not advise.

Sir, I will not stop to inquire as an abstract question about the wisdom of a great nation offering insults and indignities to other nations. I will not stop now to inquire about the virtue, the morality and the honor, to say nothing of the dignity of such a course. But I will say this, that it is not wise to offer an indignity to a foreign Power if you are to gain nothing by it. So much may at least be conceded to me. And now, what is to be obtained by insulting Spain? Nothing; but only this: We must expect that she will be provoked to war to resent the indignity; and when the war has come to resent the indignity, then the prize of Cuba may be attained as indemnity for the expenses of the war. Sir, if we desire to acquire Cuba by negotiation, let us negotiate. The President disclaims and disdains to seek it by war directly. Are we to understand him and a majority of the Committee here that they ask us to bring Spain indirectly into a war, in order that we may conquer Cuba? That would be to impute to the President and to the Committee bad faith, which I must utterly disclaim.

These considerations satisfy my mind that it is not expected, that it is not intended, that Cuba shall be acquired in consequence of this proceeding; but that it is supposed that some other advantage, some domestic and local benefit, will be secured to the President of the United States by provoking a debate on this subject in Congress. Sir, I do not so much undervalue the intelligence of the American people as to apprehend any such result. The proposition seems to be an empty one, an idle one, a ludicrous one; and if it were not for violating the respect due to the President of the United States and the majority of the Committee who sanction it, I should say a ridiculous one. There is a play which we have sometimes seen at the theatre, in which the heroine is an honest housewife who has a propensity for buying everything at auction, and she is always able to assign at least one good reason for it, namely, that, though the article bought is not wanted at the time, yet it is cheap, and it will be so handy to have it if it shall ever be wanted. So, one day she bought a huge door-plate sold at an auction of a neighbor's furniture, on which was inscribed in large letters the name of "Thompson," spelled with a "p," although her own name, as well as her husband's, was Toodle. When the indignant Mr. Toodle called her to account for the expense, "why," she said, "how do you know, my dear, that we shall not one day have a child, and that that child may not be a daughter, and that that daughter may not be married to somebody, and just as likely as not that somebody will be a man named 'Thompson,' and his name may be spelled with a 'p' [laughter,] so it will then just fit exactly. I could not help buying it, because it was so cheap, and it will be so handy, you know, to have it in the house." That, Sir, is exactly the value of this great Presidental demonstration, made, I think, to retrieve the sinking and wasting fortunes of an Administration that has disappointed its own immoderate desires not more than the less sanguine expectations of the American people.

The Port of New-York.

The Governor yesterday transmitted to the Senate a report from the Commissioners to establish regulations for the port of New-York.

The Commissioners say they have done all in their power to prevent the mischiefs and abuses at which the law of 1848 was aimed. The great evil complained of for years has been that the harbor, slips, and piers of New-York have been used for private purposes, as a dumping-ground for all refuse, and for the loose material discharged from vessels. The public advantages derived from the prevention of these abuses cannot be estimated by figures.

In some cases, however, suits have had to be commenced. Of these sixty-eight have been prosecuted, and $1,578 36 collected in fines. Ten are still pending. The Commissioners comment upon the great public evil arising from encroachments on the outer line of the Harbor Commissioners' report, and of the incumbrances on piers and wharves.

The act to amend the act "to establish regulations for the port of New-York," that accompanies the report, provides as follows:

Makes it the duty of the person having charge of any vessels in which any ballast or loose matter is conveyed, to fasten canvas mats or cloth between the vessel and the pier or vessel to which she is discharging, so as to prevent any from falling in the water: and if landed to place the material at least two feet from the edge of the pier or bulkhead, under a penalty of $10 for each offence, to be a lien, till paid, on the vessels. Obliges lighters to have owners' names and place of business painted in letters three inches long, on the sides. A penalty of five dollars for first neglect and ten dollars for each week thereafter is imposed and made a lien on the vessels.

All fines and penalties to be recoverable by the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, and liens to be forced by attachment as against non-resident debtors. The Commissioners to have power of remission of fine. For the purposes of the act, all piers and bulkheads to be deemed as extending ten feet into the rear streets.

Prohibits the building of any pier or bulkhead beyond the exterior line adopted by the Harbor Commissioners, and authorizes the Commissioners of Pilots to remove all such piers, wharves or other erections built beyond that line, forthwith, and at the expense of the owners.

Section 19 of the act of 1858 is repealed.

The Burns' Festival in Boston.

SPEECH OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I do not know by what untoward accident it has chanced—and I forbear to inquire—that, in this accomplished circle, it should fall to me, the worst Scotsman of all, to receive your commands, and at the latest hour, too, to respond to the sentiment just offered, and which indeed makes the occasion. But I am told that there is no appeal, and I must trust to the inspirations of the theme to make a fitness which does not otherwise exist.

Yet, Sir, I heartily feel the singular claims of the occasion. At the first announcement, from I know not whence, that the 25th January was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, a sudden consent warmed the great English race, in all its kingdoms, colonies and States, all over the world, to keep the festival.

We are here to hold our parliament with love and poesy, as men were wont to do in the middle ages. Those famous parliaments might or might not have had more stateliness, and better singers than we,—though that is yet to be known,—but they could not have better reason.

I can only explain this singular unanimity in a race which rarely acts together, but rather after their watchword, each for himself, by the fact that Robert Burns, the poet of the middle class, represents in the mind of men to-day that great uprising of the middle class against the armed and privileged minorities—that uprising which worked politically in the American and French Revolutions, and which, not in Governments so much as in education and in social order, has changed the face of the world.

In order for this destiny, his birth, breeding and fortunes were low. His organic sentiment was absolute independence, and resting, as it should, on a life of labor. No man existed who could look down on him. They that looked into his eyes saw that they might look down the sky as easily. His muse and teaching was common sense—joyful, aggressive, irresistible.

Not Latimer, not Luther, struck more telling blows against False Theology than did this brave singer. The "Confession of Augsburg," the "Declaration of Independence," the French "Rights of Man" and the "Marseillaise," are not more weighty documents in the history of freedom than the songs of Burns. His satire has lost none of its edge. His musical arrows yet sing through the air.

He is so substantially a reformer, that I find his grand plain sense in close chain with the greatest masters—Rabelais, Shakespeare in comedy, Cervantes, Butler and Burns. If I should add another name, I find it only in a living countryman of Burns. He is an exceptional genius. The people who care nothing for literature and poetry care for Burns. It was indifferent, they thought who saw him, whether he wrote verses or not; he could have done anything else as well.

Yet how true a poet is he! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray hodden, and the Guernsey coat and the blouse. He has given voice to all the experiences of common life; he has endeared the farm-house and cottage, patches and poverty, beans and barley; ale, the poor man's wine; hardship, the fear of debt, the dear society of weans and wife, of brothers and sisters, proud of each other, knowing so few, and finding amends for want and obscurity in books and thought. What a love of nature, and, shall I say it, of middle-class nature. Not great—Gœthe, in the stars, or like Byron, on the ocean, or Moore in the luxurious East—but in the homely landscape which the poor see around them—bleak leagues of pasture and stubble, ice, and sleet, and rain, and snow-choked brooks; birds, hares, field-mice, thistles and heather, which he daily knew. How many "Bonny Doons," and "John Anderson my joes," and "Auld Lang Synes," all around the earth have his verses been applied to! And his love-songs still woo and melt the youths and maids; the farm-work, the country holiday, the fishing coble, are still his debtors to-day.

And as he was thus poet of poor, anxious, cheerful, working humanity, so he had the language of low life. He grew up in a rural district, speaking a *patois* unintelligible to all but natives, and he has made that lowland Scotch a Doric dialect of fame. It is the only example in history of a language made classic by the genius of a single man. But more than this, he had that secret of genius to draw from the bottom of society the strength of its speech, and astonish the ears of the polite with these artless words, better than art, and filtered of all offence through his beauty. It seemed odious to Luther that the devil should have all the best tunes; he would bring them into the churches; and Burns knew how to take from fairs and gypseis, blacksmiths and drovers, the speech of the market and street, and clothe it with melody.

But I am detaining you too long. The memory of Burns! I am afraid, heaven and earth have taken too good care of it, to leave us anything to say. The west winds are murmuring it. Open the windows behind you, and hearken for the incoming tide, what the waves say of it. The doves perching always on the eaves of the stone chapel opposite, may know something about it. Every name in broad Scotland keeps his fame bright. The memory of Burns—Every man's, and boy's, and girl's head carries snatches of his songs, and can say them by heart, and, what is strangest of all, never learned them from a book, but from mouth to mouth. The wind whispers them, the birds whistle them, the corn, barley, and bulrushes hoarsely rustle them; nay, the music-boxes at Geneva are framed and toothed to play them; the hand organs of the Savoyards in all cities repeat them, and the chimes of bells ring them in the spires. They are the property and the solace of mankind.

POEM OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

JANUARY 25TH, 1859.

His birthday—nay, we need not speak
The name each heart is beating—
Each glistening eye and flushing cheek
In light and flame repeating.

We come in one tumultuous tide—
One surge of wild emotion—
As crowding through the Frith of Clyde
Rolls in the Western Ocean.

As when yon cloudless, quartered moon
Hangs o'er each storied river,
The swelling breast of Ayr and Doon
With sea-green wavelets quiver.

The century shrivels like a scroll—
The past becomes the present;
And face to face, and soul to soul,
We greet the monarch-peasant!

While Shenstone strained in feeble fights
With Corydon and Phillis—
While Wolfe was climbing Abraham's heights,
To snatch the Bourbon lilies,

Who heard the wailing infant's cry—
The babe beneath the shieling,
Whose song to-night in every sky,
Will shake earth's starry ceiling—

Whose passion-breathing voice ascends
And floats like incense o'er us,
Whose ringing lay of friendship blends
With Labor's anvil chorus?

We love him, not for sweetest song—
Though never tone so tender—
We love him, even in his wrong—
His wasteful self-surrender.

We praise him not for gifts divine—
His muse was born of woman—
His manhood breathes in every line—
Was ever heart more human?

We love him, praise him, just for this:
In every form and feature,
Through wealth and want, through wo and bliss,
He saw his fellow-creature.

No soul could sink beneath his love;
Not even angel blasted;
No mortal power could soar above
The pride that all outlasted!

Ay! Heaven had set one living man
Beyond the pedant's tether,—
His virtues, frailties He may scan,
Who weighs them all together!

I fling my pebble on the cairn
Of him, though dead, undying,
Sweet Nature's nursing, bonniest bairn,
Beneath her daisies lying.

The waning suns, the wasting globe
Shall spare the minstrel's story—
The centuries weave his purple robe,
The mountain-mist of glory!

POEM OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, ESQ.

A hundred years! they're quickly fled,
With all their joy and sorrow,
Their dead leaves shed upon the dead,
Their fresh ones sprung by morrow;
And still the patient seasons bring
Their change of sun and shadow,
New birds still sing with every Spring,
New violets spot the meadow.

A hundred years! and Nature's powers,
No greater grown nor lessened!
They saw no flowers more sweet than ours,
No fairer new moon's crescent;
If she would treat us poets so,
Would so from Winter free us,
And set our slow old sap aflow
To sprout in fresh ideas!

Alas! I think, what worth of parts
Have brought me here competing
To speak what starts in myriad hearts
With Burns' memory beating;
A theme like this would Bryant choose,
Longfellow, Holmes or Whittier;
If my poor muse can't fill their shoes,
Pray pardon her and pity her.

As I sat musing what to say
And how my verse to number,
Some elf in play passed by that way
And sank my lids in sumber;
And on my sleep a vision stole
Which I will put in metre,
Of Burns' soul at the wicket-hole
Where sits the good St. Peter.

The saint, methought, had left his post
That day to Holy Willie,
Who swore, "Each ghost that comes shall toast
In brimstone, will he, nil he;
Ther's nane need hope with phrases fine
Their score to wipe a sin frae;
I'll chalk a sign, to save their tryin'—
A hand ☞ *Vide infra!*"

Alas! no soil's too cold or dry
For spiritual small potatoes,
Scrimped nature's spry the trade to ply
Of *diaboli advocatus*,
Who lay bent pins in the penance stool
Where Mercy spreads a cushion,
Who've just one rule for knave or fool,
It saves so much confusion.

So, when Burns knocked, Will knit his brows,
His window-gap made scanter,
And said, "Go rouse the other house,
We'll lodge no Tam O'Shanter!"
"*We* lodge!" laughed Burns, "now, well I see
Death cannot kill old nature,
No human flea but thinks that he
May speak for his Creator.

"But Willie, friend, don't turn me forth
Auld Clootie needs no gauger,
And if on earth I had small worth,
You've letin worse, I'se wager!"
"Na, nane has knockit at the yett
But found me hard as whunstane,
There's chances yet your bread to get
Wi Auld Nick, gaugin' brimstane."

Meanwhile the unco' guid' had ta'en
Its place to watch the process,
Flattening in vain on many a pane
Their disembodied noses;
Remember, please, 'tis all a dream,
One can't control the fancies
Through sleep that stream with wayward gleam
Like midnight's boreal dances.

Old Willie's tone grew sharp's a knife,
"*Imprimis*, I indite ye
For making strife wi' the water o' life
And preferrin' *aqua vita.*"
Then roared a voice with lusty din,
Like a skipper's when 'tis blowy,
"If *that's* a sin, I'd ne'er ha' got in,
As sure as my name's Noah!"

Sly Willie turned another leaf,—
"There's many here have heard ye,
To the pain and grief o' true belief,
Say hard things o' the clergy!"
Then rang a clear tone over all,—
"One plea for him allow me,
I once heard call from o'er me, 'Saul,
Why persecutest thou me?'"

To the next charge vexed Willie turned
And, sighing, wiped his glasses,—
"I'm much concerned to find ye yearned
O'er warmly tow'rd the lasses!"
But David cried, "Your ledger shut,
E'n Adam fell by woman,
And hearts close shut with if and but,
If safe; are not so human!"

When sudden glory round me broke
And low melodious surges,
Of wings whose stroke to splendor woke
Creation's furthest verges;
A cross stretched, ladder-like, secure
From earth to Heaven's own portal,
Whereby God's poor, with footing sure,
Climbed up to peace immortal.

I heard a voice serene and low,
(With my heart I seemed to hear it,)
Fall soft and slow as snow on snow,
Like grace of the heavenly spirit;
As sweet as over new-born son
The croon of new-made mother,
The voice begun: "Sore-tempted one!"
Then, pausing, sighed, "Our brother!"

"If not a sparrow falls, unless
The Father sees and knows it,
Think! recks he less his form express?
The soul his own deposit?
If only dear to him the strong
That never trip nor wander,
Where were the throng whose morning song
Thrills his blue arches yonder?

Do souls alone clear-eyed, strong-kneed,
To him true service render,
And they who need his hand to lead,
Find they his heart untender?
Through all your various ranks and fates,
He opens doors to duty,
And he that waits there at your gates
Was servant of His Beauty.

The earth must richer sap secrete,
(In time, could ye but know it!)
Must juice concrete with fiercer heat
Ere she can make her poet;
These larger hearts must feel the rolls
Of stormier-waved temptation,
These star-wide souls between their poles
Bear zones of tropic passion.

Her cheaper broods in palaces
She raises under glasses,
But souls like these, heaven's hostages,
Spring shelterless as grasses;
He loved much! that is gospel good,
Howe'er the text you handle;
From common wood the cross was hewed,
By love turned priceless sandal.

If scant his service at the kirk,
He *paters* heard, and *aves*,
From choirs that lurk in hedge and birk—
From blackbird and from mavis;
The cowering mouse, poor unroofed thing,
In him found mercy's angel—
The daisy's ring, brought every Spring,
To him Faith's fresh evangel!

Not be the threatenig text who deals
Is highest 'mong the preachers,
But he who feels the woes and weals
Of all God's wandering creatures;
He doth good work whose heart can find
The spirit 'neath the letter;
Who makes his kind of happier mind,
Leaves wiser men and better.

They make Religion be abhorred
Who round with darkness gulf her,
And think no word can please the Lord
Unless it smell of sulphur;
Dear Poet-heart, that childlike guessed
The Father's loving-kindness,
Come now to rest! thou didst his best,
If haply 't was in blindness!"

Then leapt Heaven's portals wide apart,
And, at their golden thunder,
With sudden start I woke, my heart
Still throbbing-full of wonder:
"Father," I said, "'tis known to thee
How thou thy Saints preparest,
But this I see—Saint Charity
Is still the first and fairest!"

Dear Bard and Brother! let who may
Against thy faults be railing!
(Though far, I pray, from us be they
That never knew a failing!)
One toast I'll give, and that not long,
Which thou would'st pledge if present,—
To him whose song, in nature strong,
Makes man of prince and peasant!

POEM OF JOHN G. WHITTIER.

How sweetly come the holy psalms
From saints and martyrs down,
The waving of triumphal palms
Above the thorny crown!
The choral praise, the chanted prayers
From harps by angels strung,
The hunted Cameron's mountain airs,
The hymns that Luther sung!

Yet, jarring not the heavenly notes,
The sounds of earth are heard,
As through the open minster floats
The song of breeze and bird!
Not less the wonder of the sky
That daisies bloom below;
The brook sings on, though loud and high
The cloudy organs blow!

And if the tender ear be jarred
That, haply, hears by turns
The saintly harp of Olney's bard,
The pastoral pipe of Burns,
No discord mars His perfect plan,
Who gave them both a tongue,
For he who sings the love of man
The love of God hath sung!

To-day be every fault forgiven
Of him in whom we joy;
We take, with thanks, the gold of heaven
And leave the earth's alloy.
Be ours his music as of Spring,
His sweetness as of flowers,
The songs the bard himself might sing
In holier ears than ours.

Sweet airs of love and home, the hum
Of household melodies,
Come singing, as the robins come
To sing in door-yard trees.
And heart to heart to nations lean
No rival wreaths to twine,
But blending in eternal green,
The holly and the pine.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Jan. 27.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 79, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 94, 97, 107, 109.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 509, 587, 569, 591, 593, 595, 599, 603, 607, 611, 613, 615, 621, 623, 627, 629, 635, 641, 643. *Part II.*—Nos. 596, 452, 608, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 628, 630, 632, 530, 554, 636, 638, 642, 644, 648.

Special Term.—Nos. 170, 172, 194, 200, 204 to 217, 67, 187.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Calendar, same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Jan. 26.

Before Justice Clerke.

James S. Carpenter vs. William A. Walker.—It will be remembered that about the commencement of 1856 a suit in the nature of *quo warranto* was brought by the people on relation of J. Hobart Haws, against William A. Walker, to test the right of the latter to hold the office of Commissioner of Jurors in this City. The case attracted considerable public attention at the time. The defendant employed the late David Graham as his counsel in that suit.

The present plaintiff sues as surviving partner of Mr. Graham, claiming to recover the sum due for his services as due to the firm. The amount claimed is $100 counsel fee, and $50 attorney's fees. The defence was, chiefly, that the plaintiff was not entitled to collect the claim, the defendant having employed Mr. Graham only, individually. The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff.

Abner H. Richmond vs. George H. Parsons.—The plaintiff in this suit claims damages for the non-fulfillment of an agreement for a lease by the defendant. The case is that the defendant, by his agent, Mr. Monell, made an agreement with the plaintiff that he should have the lease of a house in Warren-street for three years at such rent "as he, the defendant, would be willing to let it for." It was also agreed that the plaintiff should have the preference over any other person. This was done in the month of February, 1856. In consequence of this agreement, the plaintiff altered and improved the house to suit his plans, feeling certain of the possession. In May of the same year he discovered, in being summarily ejected, that the house had been leased to another, and for the annual sum of $1,750. Desirous of recovering, in some part, the money expended upon the house in repairs and alterations, and damages for preventing him from keeping his proposed hotel, he brought this suit. The Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $600. Mr. Smythe for the plaintiff, Mr. Willard for the defendant.

Special Term.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Richard K. Holdane vs. Jesse Benedict et al.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Henry Bender vs. Gottlieb Kiessle et al.—Judgment for plaintiff by default.

Peter McMillan vs. American Exchange Bank.—Complaint dismissed by default. Allowance of $100 to defendants.

James T. Thayer vs. Julia A. Story and others—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ; allowance of $112 to plaintiff and $30 to Gilbert, Dean and Garrison. Sale to be made by Sheriff.

James Alcock vs. Stanislas Gilbertson—Judgment of foreclosure and sale. Amount due $3,254 20. Allowance $50.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 26.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Gould vs. *Bryan*.—In an action for the recovery of money against a non-resident defendant, an attachment may be issued out of this court under section 227 of the Code, at the time of issuing the summons, and if not served till the summons has been personally served, it is regular and valid. Motion to vacate attachment denied with $10 to the plaintiff, to abide the event.

Jenney vs. *Tarbell*.—Case settled, and left with Special Term clerk.

Italian Affairs—Reply to Signor Mario.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

TO SIGNOR ALBERTO MARIO—*Sir:* When replying to a lecture delivered by Signora MARIO, on the 5th of January, inst., I had no intention to enter into any lengthy discussion upon a subject so universally known as the war of independence of Italy in 1848-49. I did carefully abstain to refer to any other part of Italy but Piedmont and Lombardy, because there was nothing in that lecture which demanded such a discussion. History is there, written by men of every political creed, to show who acted honestly and dishonestly, and persons interested in that question know very well where such information is to be found. Your reproach as to withholding my name from a simple letter seems to have troubled you a good deal, and I have hesitated for some time if I should gratify your curiosity, and but for your insipid insinuations thrown out—as are mostly all slanders coming from parties belonging to your peculiar political creed—I should most certainly left unanswered a reply based upon "my wife's letters in the TIMES." The American public has been fortunate enough to hear from the association of universal brotherhood, also called "Red Republicans," who hold their meetings in the Metropolitan Hall, situated somewhere in the Bowery, and I doubt not have duly appreciated their fastidious ideas of freedom and sacred hatred of everybody entertaining other principles.

Now, Signor MARIO, allow me to assure you that your reply is full of individuality, avoiding the points at issue, and drawing conclusions from my letter which I must stamp at least as imaginations of a feverish brain.

In the commencement of your letter, you are pleased to say: "My wife has never troubled herself with the cost of the war of 1848 to Piedmont." Well, this is acknowledging handsomely the way in which Madame renders justice to Piedmont! You further advance that the war between Piedmont and Austria was not undertaken for the independence of Italy, but for dynastic interest. These are, indeed, news to me, and I believe to most persons. The revolution of 1848, if I am not mistaken, had for its object the expulsion of the Austrians from the Italian soil, and for the maintenance of a constitutional government granted by CHARLES ALBERT to his country. The word "independence" was understood at that time to mean nothing more nor less but the expulsion of Austria from Lombardy and Venice. The insinuation, therefore, that CHARLES ALBERT commenced the war for his own aggrandizement, is a pure invention of his enemies. He was induced to commence that war for the benefit of Milan, which was menaced with another Austrian invasion, and was incapable of resisting a large Austrian force without the help of a powerful and well-organized army.

As for your authorities, it would be useless to question them, they are not authentic enough to prove your assertions, being entirely of a private nature, and the least to say, factious, not even excepted the history of FARINI, who is noted for his Red Republican principles, and hostile to any kind of monarchy. Not satisfied with your illusions, which are no doubt sincere, you even state as an acknowledged fact, that the defeat of the Sardinian army at Novara was an arranged affair between the Piedmontese monarchy and Austria.

This assertion is as imprudent as absurd, coming as it does from you, an Italian soldier and strong adherent to Red Republican principles. If you served in the Sardinian army, you must well know, as it is well known to all Italians, that the defeat of the Sardinian army is the direct consequence of its demoralization, produced by emissaries of your political creed, who, a day before the battle of Novara, did spread among the troops, by means of a small pamphlet (*Un Piccolo Foglio a Stampa*) the news *that the population of Turin had proclaimed the republic ; that Charles Albert had left the army, and that therefore to fight for him was more than folly.* I refrain to allude here to another cause, which contributed powerfully to the disastrous termination of the campaign of 1849, as its originator forfeited his life ; and no matter how justified I may be in stating his name, I willingly sacrifice this little satisfaction for the sacredness of the tomb. I never *treated the Italian nation with cowardice*, and when I said that with the exception of Piedmont and a few Tuscans now battling against Austria, I said the truth, as all the *faits d'armes* fought by Italian volunteers, as stated by you, were Tuscans ; and as to the engagement at Governolo, which you attribute to a legion from Parma and Modena, I, among the rest of the Piedmontese army, always counted that victory as a proof of the excellence of the Piedmontese artillery. Allow me to assure Signor MARIO, and there is nothing to the contrary in my letter dated Jan. 6, that I never questions the *animus* and the valor of the Italian nation, who distinguished themselves so much in their defence of Venice and Rome. But these gallant actions do not belong to the war of independence of Italy, as understood by Piedmont and a large number of Italians ; they are the fruits of a republican movement which developed itself in Italy after the declaration of a republic in France. If CHARLES ALBERT refused to accept the services of Austrian deserters, among whom were also Italians, he well knew how unwise and impolitic it was to enroll persons in the rank and file of his army of whose antecedents he knew nothing.

The services tendered to the King by some distinguished generals named in your reply could not be accepted, as those gentlemen generally refused to submit to the discipline of the Sardinian army or to serve under the orders of Sardinian chiefs ; they preferred a guerilla warfare on their own responsibilities and in the sold of Piedmont. I dispense myself to say anything in regard to your alluded "English Blue Book," as it is beyond our reach, but I will say, that it adds little credit to your assumed authority to cite *Mariani* as the author of the political military history of 1848, there being no such author, but instead of that person there is a *historian* by name of *Mariano d'Ajala*, who entertains views quite different from yours, if you take the trouble to read his book.

However interesting it would be to enumerate the new institutions granted by VICTOR EMANUEL, I decline to enter into a discussion on the subject, which would require columns, and which I am sure, however gallant and liberal the Editor of the TIMES may be, could not grant me ; but I will state as an incontestable truth, in spite of your or any one else's assertion, that the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL has gained for itself the regard and confidence of his own people and the rest of Italy and the respect of all liberal Governments, as well as the jealousy and ill-will of his despotic neighbors. The law of SICCARDI (*la legge Sicardi*) and the exile of the Archbishop FRANZONI are alone enough to prove satisfactorily with what courage, good faith and firmness the Government and the Piedmontese people are advancing in constitutional reform. If VICTOR EMANUEL or his Government have desolved to some political clubs, or limited the liberty of the Press, or taken other measures of a preventive policy, he or his Government have been compelled to do it by repeated attempts to overthrow this Government by Italian exiles in recompense for the hospitality accorded them.

The Italians expelled from Piedmont, without trial, as you assert, are criminals and other low specimens of humanity, sent expressly by other governments of the Peninsula, into Piedmont, for the purpose of discrediting this country ; and here I assert once more that not a single political character has been expelled without a legal trial, and if I make use of the word political character, I mean the republicans under the banner of their renowned leader, MAZZINI, who (I mean MAZZINI and his adepts,) were by default sentenced to capital punishment by the Supreme Court at Genoa.

If I do not, as you challenge me, disprove one by one the facts which you impute to Piedmont, it is simply because they have reference to characters of Red Republicans, who cannot, I agree with you entirely, be much satisfied with a government which represents the great majority of the liberal party in Italy, and which obliges its few enemies to seek proselytes and sympathies in foreign lands.

And now, Sir, as I do not believe that either of us will exchange our political faith or convictions, I hereby decline any further correspondence on that subject, hoping to have once more the honor to battle under the banner of the old and distinguished house of Savoy. I am, Sir, ex-soldier of the Italian revolution of 1849. Count LOUIS KAZINSKI.

Ex-officer of the 2d Regiment
of the Grenadiers of the Guards.

[Having thus given both parties a fair and full hearing, we must decline to surrender our columns to any continuation of this controversy.—ED. TIMES.]

The Regulation Uniform.

From the Evening Journal.

The following letter will show to what extent the regulation uniform may be varied. It is addressed to the Commandant of the new Highland Regiment organized in the City of New-York:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1859.

Thomas N. McLeary, Esq., John Mason, Esq., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Commander-in-Chief will approve of a bill of dress for a regiment of 500 men which shall conform to the following, namely:

The regulation hat and ornaments.

The regulation frock-coat.

The regulation fatigue-coat for the Light Artillery, which may be worn, if desired, on full-dress occasions, as a full-dress coat. Regulation buttons.

The badges and distinctions of rank according to the Regulations. The fatigue-cap for the Light Artillery. The pantaloons may be of plaid.

I am, very respectfully,
FRED. TOWNSEND, Adj't-Gen.

Daring Robbery of a County Treasurer's Office—$20,000 Stolen.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 24.—The *Plaindealer* says that, on Friday night last, about 10 o'clock, three men entered the office of the Treasurer of Coshocton County, and, while one engaged the Treasurer in conversation, the others threw a shawl over his head and held him.

He was then robbed of his keys, the safe was opened, and $20,000 taken therefrom. After safely securing the Treasurer, and preventing his giving any alarm, the robbers decamped.

Four thousand dollars of the money stolen was in gold and silver, and one thousand in Baltimore and Maryland bank notes, and the balance mostly in the notes of the Harrison County Branch Bank, at Cadiz, Ohio.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1859.

The sales of live animals in this City are constantly becoming more restricted to particular localities. BEEVES are mainly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, which occupy most of the blocks between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, and between Forty-third and Forty-sixth streets. Thus of the 2,320 live cattle sold in the City during the present week, 2,128 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street; 97 at Robinson-street, (CHAMBERLIN'S,) the lowest down-town market, west of the City Hall Square ; 57 at O'BRIEN'S and 38 at BROWNING'S, both on Sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues (near the Cooper Institute.) There were also sold at Bergen, on the Jersey side, 520 bullocks. These were taken by butchers of this City and suburbs. The above sales are a fair example of the usual distribution of cattle in the sales yards.... Cattle usually commence arriving on Saturday, though most of them come in on Monday and Tuesday in order to be ready for the principal market, which is held on Wednesday. A few sales are sometimes made to Jews on Sunday, and not unfrequently the market opens pretty briskly on Tuesday, though it is generally proved to be safe for all parties to wait until Wednesday morning, when all the droves are in, and both seller and buyer can form a fair estimate of the actual stock for the week, and base their calculations upon the relative supply and demand in determining the prices to be asked and paid. The transactions on Tuesday are generally speculative notions as to the real number of arrivals. Not unfrequently the prospect of a short supply on Tuesday is wholly changed by a large influx on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning of delayed droves, and unexpected lots from the Harlem Railroad and on foot from the adjacent country.

THE CATTLE MARKETS THIS WEEK.

The receipts of live animals at all the yards, including the sales at Bergen, for the week ending this morning, are as follows :

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	2,840	175	383	5,577	7,225
Previous week	3,913	181	352	8,040	8,999
Same w'k last y'r	2,739	203	312	6,879	15,364

Weekly average of Beeves for 1857..............3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858..............3,676

The above receipts show a falling off of 1,073 from last week. The supply is, however, a little greater than indicated by the figures, as there were 150 stale cattle about the City left over last week, and not sold till to-day : and, further, the proportional heavier weight of the animals this week makes up in a small degree for the deficiency in numbers. Light sales were made yesterday, as the experience of a week ago proved Tuesday a poor day to buy on, and the transactions of this week but served, in a less degree, to confirm it. The market opened with a moderate briskness this morning, and rather slacked away by noon, and dragged before night, even with the comparatively small number of beeves on sale. Very few outside buyers were on hand, and these only as spectators, and, as our own butchers had laid in strongly last week, their wants were not large to-day, especially when they found they had to pay ½c. ₱ ℔. more for cattle, and give the sellers any disputed weights. The numbers proved more than sufficient, some 150 to 200 head being left over unsold to-night. We give the leading quotations as follows, viz. :

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	10½c.@11c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	8½c.@9½c.	8½c.@8½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@8c.	7c. @7½c
Poorest quality	6c. @7c.	5c. @6½c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	7c. @9½c.
Average of all sales	— @8¾c.	7½c.@8c.

Advance for the week, ½c.@¾c.

Some of the lots were really fine, and of course appreciated by buyers of choice beef, a few of whom paid 11c. for animals to be weighed.

Few cattle changed hands at Albany, most of those on sale to-day being in first hands....Eastern buyers took about 350 head to Brighton, paying 4c.@4½c. and 5c., gross, at Albany. Some 150 to 200 head were left at the latter place....Below we give some transactions as indicating the true state of the market.

J. BRYANT brought in a fine drove of 97 choice steers from Pickaway County, Ohio. Estimated 8½ cwt. to 8¾ cwt., and sold by C. G. TEED, at 10c.@10½c.; and 11c. for the tops. They were of the right stamp.

RICHARDSON & CO. were selling, through H. MYERS, 47 prime Kentucky Durhams, of 8¼ cwt., at 10c.@10½c. They hailed from Shelby County, as did 40 more on sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, for C. H. BUFORD, rated 8¾ cwt., at similar prices.

B. P. WALLING, for SMITH & CURTIS, a lot of mixed Canada cattle, at 7c.@9c.

C. W. CONGER sold 30 State cattle on his own account at 10c.@10½c. They were of good quality, averaging about 8½ cwt.

HARING & GURNEY report sales of 160 head, 77 of which were for WOOD & DELAY, of Illinois, a portion of lightest at 7½c.@9½c. and the balance at 9c.@10c. One or two other lots, ranging from hard to very fair, sold for 7c.@10c.

BEACH & BRAY, at Bergen, on Monday last, 104 Iowa cattle of divers grades at 7c.@9c.

SMITH & GURNEY, for JERSEY & SMITH, 51 Indiana and New-York cattle at 6c.@10c.

G. SAGE, for WILLIAMS & BROOKS, 24 State cattle at 8c.@9c.

J. FLYNN, for H. SCOTT, 16 light State cattle at 7c.@8c. Rated 4½ cwt.

VAIL & CO., for E. SHELDON, 61 pair Ohio cattle and 29 of their own State cattle, at 8c.@10c.

E. H. SHEPARD, for MILLS & PHILIPS, 15 Livingston county, New-York, cattle, 6 of them to C. CORNELL, at $560, or 10c. ₱ ℔., and the balance at 8c.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for J. MCCOLLUM, 32 common rough Indiana cattle, at 6½c. to 9c., and 14 bought cattle, at 9½c.@10c.

I. BUDLONG, for ELLIS & FOWLER, 31 ordinary thin steers, of 6¼ cwt., at $50 each, or 8c.

T. C. EASTMAN, for FOWLER, 28 big, coarse Illinois oxen at 8c.@9c., and 31 Indiana cattle of tough hides and hard flesh, for ROBBINS, at 7c.@7½c. Also 20 prime Ohio steers for J. EMERSON at 10c.@10½c. for the tops and 9c. for the balance.

MEAD & HOLCOMB for H. RHOADS, 75 fair to good Fayette County, Ohio, steers, of 8 cwt., at 9½c.@10c.

J. A. MERRITT for J. PERRILL, 60 small Ohio steers, of 6½ cwt., at 9½c.@10c.

W. FLORENCE for E. FLORENCE, a lot of A No. 1 cattle, consisting of 40 Durhams from Ohio, at 10c.@11c., on 9 cwt. One pair brought $275 or 11c. ₱ ℔.

D. G. CULVER sold 33 Ohio steers at 10c.@11c. H. KELLY took 4 at 11c., to be weighed. Of course they were fine.

MILCH COWS.

Fresh cows are in sufficient supply for the wants of the market, although only 175 have been received during the past week, against 203 of the corresponding week last year. They have been selling slowly for a few weeks past, but now give indications of a slight improvement. Fancy has much to do with prices, although less now than when gentlemen are buying for themselves, in the Spring. Ordinary cows may be quoted at $25@30, good cows at $45@$50, and extras at $60@75, with an overstock of ordinary animals on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

These are in better demand at advanced rates. Some extra calves have brought 7¾c.@8c. Fair qualities are worth 6½c.@7½c. By far too many "kittens" find their way into market, and are bought by butchers at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ head. Instead of confining himself to the dead meats of Washington Market, we would suggest the propriety of the Inspector's visiting the live veal market of Forty-fourth-street, for light veal calves of a tender age.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been light, only 5,577 live sheep arriving during the past week, viz.: 480 at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street ; 911 at O'BRIEN'S, and 1,105 at BROWNING'S, each in Sixth-street ; and 3,072 at CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson-street. A large proportion of these have been fine heavy sheep, some of which sold at high prices—$10, $12, and even $15 ₱ head. One lot of 25 Columbia County sheep, which would dress about 90 ℔s. each, were held at $12 50 ₱ head. Ordinary to fair sheep bring 4½c.@5½c. ₱ ℔., live weight. The market may be quoted a little quicker for good sheep, at about last week's prices. O'BRIEN reports sales of mixed lots of 1,340 sheep at an average of $4 46 ₱ head. Four of them brought $60. They were very extra. THOS. C. LARKIN, at BROWNING'S, reports 462 at $4 40 each. Dead carcases arrive plentifully.

SWINE.

The receipts for the past week have been light, numbering but 7,225, as follows : 2,746 at the Hudson River Drove Yards, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, and 4,479 at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth street, where corn hogs are reported at 5¼c.@6½c., and still at 5¼c.@6c. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS quote live corn hogs at 5¾c.@6¾c., and dressed at 7¾c.@8c. BIRDSALL & DORMAN, of West Washington Market, report as follows :

Heavy Prime Corn Hogs	6⅛@6⅜	8 @8¼
Medium Corn Hogs	6⅛@6⅜	7¾@7⅞
Light Prime Corn Hogs	6 @6⅛	7¾@7⅞
Common Corn Hogs	5⅞@5⅞	7¾@7⅞
York State Corn Hogs	5¾@6⅛	7¾@8¼
Distillers' Hogs	5⅞@6	7¾@7⅞
Stocks	5	

Arrivals light, and market well cleared up. Demand inactive, in consequence of high prices, which still appear to be advancing.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 26, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street.

BUTTER.

The demand has been very fair for all grades, partly for the Eastern and Southern markets, but mostly for home consumption. Fine dairies are held firmly, and better prices anticipated. Roll Butter sells readily, with a fair supply. Merchants at this season should send their store Butter in Rolls, instead of packing it. If sweet and in good order it will pay much better. We quote :

	₱ ℔.		₱ ℔.
Orange County	26@28	Welsh, tubs	18@25
Fine State d'y, f'ns	24@26	Ohio	11@18
Fine State, fr'sh t'bs	25@28	Illinois and Wiscon.	14@20
Fair State, firkins	20@23	Roll Butter, State	18@21½
Fair State, tubs	21@22½	Roll Butter, West'n	15@21

CHEESE.

The market is brisk, and sales good, with considerable movement for shipping. The stock has centred in a few hands, and an advance is anticipated. We quote :

Prime State, ₱ ℔.	9½@10	English Dairy, ₱ ℔.	10@12
Fair State, ₱ ℔.	8½@ 9½	Pine Apple, ₱ ℔.	11@14

EGGS

Are still lower, the warm weather having increased the receipts, while the demand is light. Lime Eggs are hardly salable. Should we have very severe cold weather, a small advance may be anticipated. We quote :

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz..................19@20

FRUITS.

Dried Apples have been in good demand, at 10c. ₱ ℔. for State. We sold 10,000 ℔s. handsome Southern at 10c. While a small lot might be retailed at 10¼c.@10½c., yet we can find no dealer or shipper, to-day, that will give over 10c. for any quantity. Peaches sell readily ; the supply is nearly all Southern. Green Apples have been in better demand ; the stock of good sound Fruit in store is light. Shippers should be careful to pack their barrels full. Our quotations are for good sound fruit. We quote :

Dried Apples, State, ₱ ℔	—	@	10
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ ℔	8½	@	9½
Greenings, Western, ₱ bbl	$3 50	@	4 00
Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Baldwins	—	@	3 50
Newtown Pippins	3 50	@	4 00
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ ℔.	15	@	18
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	7	@	9
Dried Plums, ₱ ℔	—	@	25
Dried Cherries, ₱ ℔	24	@	28
Dried Raspberries, ₱ ℔	18	@	22
Dried Blackberries, ₱ ℔	10	@	12
Cranberries, Eastern, ₱ bbl	12 00	@	20 00
Cranberries, Western, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	10 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Prime white Beans have sold more readily. Fancy Beans, such as Red, China, and Zebra are dull. The market is well stocked, and forced sales are made at our quotations. Inferior Beans of any kind are hardly saleable. Peas are in fair demand. Marrowfats sell readily at our quotations. We quote :

BEANS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Small Pea $1 31	@$1 37½	Marrow $1 50	@$1 62½
Medium —	@ 1 12½	Red 1 62½	@ 1 75
Kidney 1 63	@ 1 75	China 1 50	@ 1 62½

PEAS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Canada 95	@$1 05	Mar., w'te $1 50	@$1 62½
Black-eyed 1 50	@ 1 62½	Mar., gr'n 1 75	@ 1 87½
		Split 1 62½	@ 1 75

HOPS.

There is a disposition to force Hops to higher figures if possible. A Hop that is bright, clean-picked, free from rust, and sound in every particular, brings 18c. ₱ ℔. Other qualities vary from 8c.@15c. We quote :

	Per pound.
Prime	15 @18
First sort, fair to good	8 @12
Old Hops	2 @ 5

SEEDS.

Bright clean clover is active, and in ready sale. Timothy is dull, with more sellers than buyers. Rough flax is in fair request. We quote :

Clover, ₱ ℔	10½@ 11
Timothy, ₱ bush	$2 12½@2 25
Rough Flax, ₱ bush	1 50 @1 65

PROVISIONS.

The transactions in Pork, Beef and Lard are mostly speculative, the demand for actual consumption being unusually light. Country Lard in small tubs would bring 11½c.@12c. A large invoice seems to sell at better figures than a small one.

MEATS

Are more active than last week, and the feeling is better. We quote :

Beef sides, ₱ ℔	6 @ 8
Beef hind-quarters, ₱ ℔	8 @ 9½
Beef fore-quarters, ₱ ℔	5 @ 7
Mutton carcases, ₱ ℔	5 @ 8
Bear Meat, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12

POULTRY.

The receipts have been good—the demand fair. Prices vary from day to day, according to the state of the weather, and the supply in market. We quote :

	₱ ℔.		₱ ℔.
Turkeys, choice	10@12½	Chickens	8@11
Turkeys, ord	7@ 9	Fowls	7@ 9
Geese, fat	7@10		

HOGS.

Sales are more easily effected, but the supply is fully equal to the demand. Light Hogs if good and in good order, sell as well and at as good prices as heavy. We quote :

Country-dressed light, ₱ ℔..................7½@8
Heavy corn-fed..................8

BEESWAX

Sells readily at from 33c.@35c. ₱ ℔.

HONEY.

Receipts light and but little inquiry. We quote :

	₱ ℔.		₱ ℔.
White Clover, boxs.	18@22	Strained, in bulk	10@12
Buckwheat	10@14		

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

Is dull, the supply greater than the demand. We quote for a good article, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

FEATHERS.

Live Geese, Western, ₱ ℔..........55 @60
Tennessee, ₱ ℔..........50 @55

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since our last have been : 77 bbls. Ashes, 2,240 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn, 9,740 bushels Oats, 1,214 bushels Malt, 1,056 pkgs. Provisions, and 144 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,830 bbls., including 1,233 bbls. Pots and 597 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,000 ℔s. American Yellow at 34½c. ₱ ℔. ; 1 ₱ cent. off for cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The season opens vigorously. Manufacturers appear to be quite confident that the demand will be unusually animated, and they are holding their productions very stiffly. The supplies available are good, and we have rarely seen as attractive an assortment in this market. The principal inquiry from the country, up to the present time, has been from Southern buyers, who are preparing for a large business in their respective markets. The demand from shippers is reviving. We now quote the principal styles thus : Men's thick and kip boots, $2 @$2 75 ; Boys', $1 25@$1 75 ; Youths', $1@$1 37½ ; Men's thick and kip brogans, 85c.@$1 35 ; Boys', 80c. @$1 ; Youths', 60c.@80c. ; Men's russet brogans, $1 10 @$1 30 ; Boys', 80c.@1 ; Men's calf pegged boots, $2 75@$4 50 ; Boys, $2@$2 50 ; Youths', $1 50@$1 75 ; Men's calf brogans, $1 10@$1 50 ; Boys', 90c.@$1 15 ; Youths', 70c.@85c. ; Women's calf and kip boots, 90c. @$1 15 ; Misses', 75c.@85c. ; Childrens', 50c.@60c. ; Women's grain and split boots, 70c.@90c. ; Misses', 60c.@70c. ; Children's, 40c.@50c. ; Ladies' city-made gaiters, $1@$1 50 ; Misses', 75c.@$1 ; Children's, 50c. @60c. ; Ladies' kid and goat boots, 95c.@$1 37½ ; Misses', 75c.@90c. ; Children's, 40c.@60c. ; Ladies' Eastern gaiters, 60c.@$1 ; Ladies' kid and enameled gaiters, 60c.@$1.

CANDLES—Are in less request, yet are quoted firm.

COAL—Foreign is dull and somewhat nominal. Anthracite is in demand, and is worth $5@$5 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Has been in better request at full prices. Sales to-day 40 bags Laguayra at 11½c. ; 924 bags Rio, part at 11½c.@11¾c. ; 100 bags Cape at 10¾c., and some St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in brisk demand, chiefly at 23½c.@24c. ₱ ℔. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COTTON—Has been sparingly purchased at former rates. Sales to-day 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	10⅛	10¼	10¼	10⅜
Middling, ₱ ℔	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
Middl'g Fair, ₱ ℔	12⅝	13	13⅛	13⅜

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 18, 1859 :

	Bales
Stock on hand 1st September 1858	30,374
Since	1,117,063
Total	1,147,437
Exported to date	697,276
Stock on hand not cleared Jan. 18, 1859	450,161

FIRE CRACKERS—All in first hands, here, and some to arrive, have been sold at private bargain.

FISH—Are quite dull, and quotations remain without any remarkable change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is firmer for desirable lots of State and Western Flour. The demand is good, but the advanced claims of sellers tend to check transactions. Receipts, since our last, have been very limited, and receivers have manifested no disposition to dispose of their supplies at anything less than asking prices. Sales 12,500 barrels.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$4 00@	4 75
Superfine State	5 20@	5 35
Extra State	5 80@	6 10
Superfine Western	5 25@	5 40
Fancy Ohio	5 50@	5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@	7 00
Extra Ohio	6 65@	7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 15@	6 25
Extra Genesee	6 25@	8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 25@	8 75

Canadian Flour continues scarce and quiet, at $6 25@$7 for low to very choice extra ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is more actively sought after, and is about 10c. ₱ bbl. dearer ; sales have been reported of 6,200 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 75@$6 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 15@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are quoted at $19 50@$19 75 each. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37½@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in request, at full quotations.

FRUIT—Raisins are in fair demand, including Layer at $2 90@$2 95, and Bunch at $2 40@$2 45 ₱ box. Other kinds are selling in lots at unchanged figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand, and is very stiffly held ; sales, to-day, 14,420 bushels, including fair to prime white Michigan, at $1 45@$1 50 ; poor mixed Western, at $1 25 ; poor Chicago Spring, at 90c. ; and very choice white Kentucky, at $1 70, ₱ bushel. Corn is less active, yet is firm ; sales 16,500 bushels, at 87c.@88c. for old mixed Western delivered ; and 80c.@82c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet ; sales 700 bushels Northern, from railroad dépôt, at 87c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in request at advancing prices ; sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels fair to choice State at 87c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet at declining rates. We quote Canada, at 62½c.@65c. Western, at 60c.@63c. ; State, at 56c.@59c. ; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 51c.@55c. ; and Southern, at 48c. @54c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made to-day, of 300 bales North River, at 75c.@80c., for shipment ; and 90c. @$1 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston 900 bales Bags, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ; and 1,750 bales Bagging, at 12¾c.@13c., chiefly at 13c.

HEMP—Continues very quiet here at old figures. In Boston, sales have been made of 200 bales American Dressed Hemp at $190@$210, and 7,500 bales Jute, mostly in bond, at $80@$90 ₱ ton, 6 months, duty off.

HIDES—Are moderately inquired for at previous quotations.

HONEY—small lot of Cuba has been sold at 70c., cash, free, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, at uniform rates ; New, 10c.@18c. ; Old, 2½c.@5½c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 80 tons Scotch Pig, at $27 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit. Other descriptions are quiet at former rates.

LEAD—Pig is in request at full prices.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready purchasers at firm rates.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls. at 42c.@43c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at $3 70@$3 75 ₱ 280 ℔s. ; 265 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 49½c. ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch are unaltered. Resin is in fair request, including common at $1 75@$1 80 ₱ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Linseed is in lively demand, chiefly at 69c. @70c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions remain as noticed yesterday. In New-Bedford, and other Eastern ports, during the week ending Jan. 24, sales have been made of 3,042 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40, closing with holders asking $1 50 ; and 1,640 bbls. Crude Whale at 48c.@56½c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States :

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Jan. 1 to Jan. 24, 1859	902		
Same time last year	2,000	120	69,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite brisk and firmer at the close. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 25 for new Mess, here ; about $18 62½ for do., deliverable during the Spring and Summer months ; $17 37½@$17 75 for old Mess, and $13 37½@$13 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Towards the close, new Mess is held at $18 40@$18 50, and other kinds at proportionate rates. Cut Meats continue in lively demand, including Hams at 9½c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c., ₱ ℔. Bacon is moderately inquired for at former prices. Lard is active and advancing ; sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 12c.@12¼c. Beef is in demand at uniform rates ; sales, to-day, 535 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess ; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do. ; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess ; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. ; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c.@20c. for Ohio ; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 8c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 350 tcs. at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is in slack request, being generally held at 11c. ₱ ℔. Flax and Timothy are inactive and unchanged. In Boston 10,283 pkgs. Calcutta Linseed were disposed of at $1 72½ ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 650 boxes Castile, in lots, at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., usual terms.

SPICES—Sales here to-day 4 casks No. 1 Nutmegs at private terms ; 5,000 mats Cassia also at private terms ; and 500 bags Pepper at 9¾c. ₱ ℔. In Boston sales have been made of 6,500 ℔s. No. 1 Nutmegs at 55c., and 150 bales Cloves at 8c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at full rates ; sales 530 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@8½c., and 257 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7½c. ₱ ℔. In Boston sales have been made of 3,200 bags Manila, per *Meteor*, for New-York, at 7½c. ₱ ℔., 6 months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. prime at 11c. ₱ ℔.

TIN—Is less sought after at previous figures.

WHALEBONE—Is in request at uniform quotations.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For London, 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d. ; 50 bbls. Beef at 4s. 3d. ; 50 bales Hair at 3-16d. ₱ ℔. ; 25 tons Bone at 22s. 6d. ; and 50,000 Staves at about 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows : Clipper ships *Rattler* and *David Crockett*, to San Francisco ; a bark, 500 tons, from Richmond to Buenos Ayres ; one to Bordeaux and back ; one to Cadiz and back from Sicily ; ship *Robert Center*, 809 tons, from Swan Island to Antwerp, Guano, $11 ; two barks from Savannah, Darien or Charleston to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, and back with Coffee, $1 25 ₱ bag if to an Atlantic port, or $1 35 if to New-Orleans or Mobile ; a schooner, 160 tons, to Laguayra, Porto Cabello and back, $1,500 ; a British brig from Jacksonville to a Windward Island, $11 ; a schooner, 96 tons, to San Juan, Nicaragua and back, $800 ; a brig to Porto Rico and back to New-York or New-Haven, Sugar 42c., Molasses $3 75 under and $3 on deck ; a schooner, 174 tons, to Porto Rico and back to New-York, 40c. and $3 ; a brig to Zara and back, 39c. and $3 ; one, 194 tons, to Xibara and back, $1,500 ; one, 211 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,975 ; one, 200 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 41c. ; one, 230 tons, to North side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3 ; bark *Ocean Home*; 416 tons, to Havana, $1,758.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give

ONE NEW LECTURE

at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows :

On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Tickets for the Course $1 ; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

The sixth and last Lecture in this Course by Dr. R. D. HITCHCOCK. Subject—*The Human Races in America*. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at Rutgers-street Church (Dr. KREBS'.)

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets obtained at the door, and at usual places of deposit. HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

THE COUNT JOANNES RESPECTFULLY announces that the first of his Series of Discourses and Orations will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at the Hope Chapel, Broadway, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The French Empire and its Metropolis, and the Audacious Insult upon the Name and Character of Washington, by the French Imperial Government at Paris, July 4, 1858.*

The first of the Soirées Shakspeariennes will be on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Subject—*The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.*

Tickets of Admission, One Dollar each. To be obtained at D. Appleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Broadway ; the Astor House ; the St. Nicholas Hotel ; the Metropolitan Hotel ; Lockwood's Post-Office, No. 422½ Broadway, and at the Hope Chapel in the Evenings.

No "free list," except to the Editors and their authorized Reporters, for whom special tickets of compliment will be transmitted and accommodation provided.

NOTICE.—"The Narrative-Description of the Voyage and Providential Safety of the Steamer *Fulton*, from France to New-York, December, 1858," written by the Count JOANNES, and which was published in the New-York *Herald* on Sunday, Jan. 23, will shortly be reprinted in a book form—the copyright of which is vested in the author.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows :

MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock—*Measure for Measure.*

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock—*Anthony and Cleopatra.*

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock—*King John.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—*Macbeth.*

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway ; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway ; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

ATTRACTIVE LECTURE.—A LECTURE ON Temperance, in connection with the exhibition of the admired picture of the "Death of King Alcohol," covering 300 square feet of canvas, will be given by the Rev. Dr. HOLMAN at the church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ P. M. Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the door.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE again in Clinton Hall, New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, and will deliver a discourse in Music Hall, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Orange sts.—entrance in Orange-st.—on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3 P. M. Subject may be given by the audience. Admission 15 cents.

LAW LECTURE.—D. R. JAQUES, ESQ., WILL lecture at the University, in the absence of Prof. Chatfield, on THURSDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Practice in Surrogates' Courts.* Mr. JAQUES has been connected with the Surrogate's Office for ten years, and will give an able lecture on this subject. This lecture is public.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.

THE WREN FAMILY OF BRILLIANT COMEDIANS WILL PERFORM

The roaring farce,
A TINKER AND A TAILOR.
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES BY MASTER PHILO NATHANS.

Mr. and Mrs. DeBach, W. Pastor, Rivers, Sands, Crosby, Denzer, &c.

TONY PASTOR, CLOWN.

Every Evening at 7½ o'clock, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 2 o'clock. Entrance in 14th-st. Admittance, 25 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.—F. RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION of American Scenery is now open at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 9 to 4 and 6 to 10. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN

has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for

EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
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thus proving it to be, without question, the

GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
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during which time it has been witnessed by more than

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
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who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by

LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the farce, never before acted here, called

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

Supported by the strength of the company.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6¾ ; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA!
Mr. WALLACK as THE VETERAN.
ELECTRIC EFFECT
of the
TWO GRAND TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
and
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ARMS, FURNITURE, &c.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE VETERAN ;
or,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

FRENCH.

Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry.....Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves { Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Lorille, } { Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mortier.....Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan.....Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour.....Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel...Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McShake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel.....Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere.....Miss Tree

ARABS.

The Emir Mohammed.....Mr. Dyott
Amineh, his sister.....Mrs. Heey

MYRANS.

The Sultan of Myra.....Mr. Bangs
Oflan Agan.....Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Oglou.....Chief of the Guard.....Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan....(Dealer in figs).....Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad.....Mr. Jeffries
Osman.....Mr. Oliver
Seyd.....Mr. C. Parsloe
Guinare.....(Chief Sultana).....Mrs. Sloan
Zaida.....(her attendant).....Miss Orton
Aura.....(leader of the Almehs).....Miss E. Henrade

French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.

The performance terminates
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Under the management of JOHN MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859,
IRELAND AS IT IS.

Ragged Pat.....Mr. G. C. Charles
Judy O'Trot.....Miss Julia Daly

OUR GAL.

Caroline Morton.....Miss Julia Daly

IRISH LION.

Tom Moore.....Mr. G. C. Charles

The new, original American Comedy, entitled
OUR
FEMALE
AMERICAN COUSIN,
will be produced on Saturday next.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.

Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.

Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 27,
The performance will commence with the play of
PIZZARO.

Rolla.....Mr. E. Eddy.

After which, the grand Equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA.

Mazeppa.....Mr. Fitzgerald.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 27,
The entertainment will commence with
OTHELLO.

Othello.....Mr. J. B. Howe
Desdemona.....Mrs. G. W. Jones

To be followed by the pantomime of the
MAGIC PILLS ;
OR, THE CONJURER'S GIFT.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Second Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,

By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled

NEW-YEAR CALLS.

With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6½ ; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents ; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

SECOND SEASON—1858 and 1859.
THIRD CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING,
Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock,
AT THE ATHENÆUM.
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, Soprano.
Dr. GUILMETTE, Basso,
Mr. APTOMMAS, Harp.

And the full Orchestra of the Society, under direction of

Mr. C. BERGMANN, Conductor.
Mr. JOS. NOLL, Leader.

Tickets to non-subscribers, One Dollar ; to subscribers, Seventy-five Cents ; to be obtained at the usual places.

THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.

ROSSINI'S ORATORIO OF MOSES IN EGYPT, will be given at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. The solo parts will be sustained by the following eminent artists : Miss HADLEY and Mrs. CRUMP, Messrs. MIRANDA, WERNEKE and Dr. GUILMETTE.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Conductor.....G. W. MORGAN

Complimentary tickets given to the Press and profession for the repetition of the ST. PAUL will be good for the MOSES IN EGYPT.

SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT.

Miss DINGLEY has the honor to announce to her friends and the public that she will give her second annual Concert on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859, at the Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mr. Philip Mayer, baritone ; Mr. Macconkey, basso ; Mr. Aptommas, harpist, and Mr. George F. Bristow, pianist. Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the principal Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Mr. H. R. BALL respectfully announces that he will give his

FIRST DRAMATIC READING,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1859.

On which occasion the subject will be the entire play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.

Doors open at 7½ ; to commence at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS,

To be obtained at the principal Hotels, Music and Bookstores, and at Niblo's Garden.

MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S

Scenes from
SHAKESPEARE,
And Sketches from
DICKENS,
At HOPE CHAPEL,
THURSDAY EVENING, 27th inst.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, and MR. LILYWICK'S AND HENRIETTA PETOWKER'S NUPTIALS.

Tickets, 50 cents. 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL will give the closing lecture of his course on Astronomy, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

Subject—*The Stellar Universe and the Great Problems that Remain to be Solved.* Tickets 50 cents. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

APTOMMAS' MATINEE.

THIS (Thursday) MORNING, Jan. 27, at DODWORTH'S.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats $1. At the music stores. Programme in yesterday's papers.

To commence at 2 o'clock.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents ; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THURSDAY, JAN. 27.—GRAND GALA DAY.—Performance at 3 o'clock and at 7½ o'clock by the ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS AND COMEDIANS. The most talented Troupe in the world, who have been greeted wherever they have been by CROWDED HOUSES and DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. In addition to a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, BANJO SOLO, by O. A. SEARLES, FANCY DANCES by W. A. CHRISTY, BURLESQUE POLKA by CHRISTY AND BLAIR, in concert with LIFE IN THE SOUTH. The EXQUISITE AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c. ; Children under ten 13c.

WILL SOON CLOSE.
BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,

Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents ; children 13 cents.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

MASON BROTHERS have in preparation a series of Histories of
THE MONARCHIES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.
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The plan and method of these books are novel and eminently adapted to enhance their permanent value, as well as their immediate attractiveness. The sovereign and court are necessarily the centre about which the popular life revolves. So that while the selection of REIGNING DYNASTIES, as the main topic, gives clearness to the narrative, it also links together the minuter occurrences of national progress. The directness of biography is added to the fullness of history. The series will comprise five or more volumes, each of which will be complete, and independent of the others.

To the preëminent qualifications of Mr. Abbott for such a task, the publishers feel it unnecessary to allude. His own words, in the preface to the first volume, may, however, be quoted :

"The studies of the author of this work, for the last ten years, in writing the 'History of Napoleon Bonaparte' and the 'French Revolution of 1789,' have necessarily made him quite familiar with the monarchies of Europe. He has met with so much that was strange and romantic in their career, that he has been interested to undertake, as it were, a biography of the Monarchies of Continental Europe, their birth, education, exploits, and present condition. He has commenced with Austria."

On the 19th of February, we shall publish
THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA :
ITS RISE AND PRESENT POWER.
By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
One vol., crown 8vo. Cloth. Price, $1 50.

"There are abundant materials for this work. The life of Austria embraces all that is wild and wonderful in history—her early struggles for aggrandizement—the fierce strife with the Turks, as wave after wave of Moslem invasion rolled up the Danube—the long conflict and bloody persecutions of the Reformation—the thirty years' religious war—the meteoric career of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII., shooting athwart the lurid storms of battle—the intrigues of Popes—the enormous pride, power and encroachments of Louis XIV.—the warfare of the Spanish succession, and the Polish dismemberment—all these events combine in a sublime tragedy which fiction may in vain attempt to parallel."—*Author's Preface.*

The next volume, containing
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Agents wanted to circulate this great work, to whom liberal inducements will be made.

Pamphlets, containing a description of the work, with recommendations of the Clergy and religious Press, obtained on application to the publishers.

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HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH,
For February, 1859.
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ethiopian Minstrels, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Wren Family—Equestrianism

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 29, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Neither the *Arago*, due at this port, nor the *Arabia*, due at Halifax, had been heard from at the time of going to press. The weather was reported clear both at Sandy Hook and at Halifax. The *Arago* is now in her fifteenth day, and the *Arabia* in her twelfth.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were highly interesting. In the Senate, a joint resolution was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Territories, asking for a twenty days' extension of the session of the Legislature of Kansas. Mr. Seward made his motion, of which he gave notice on Tuesday, to admit Messrs. Lane and Macarty, the contestants of the seats of the Senators from Indiana, to the privileges of the floor during the pendency of the decision on their claims. After an animated discussion the motion was denied, and the matter was ordered to lie on the table. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and after a rejection of all the pending amendments, and a refusal to lay it on the table, the vote on its final passage was ordered for to-day at 1 o'clock. In the House two bills were reported from the Post-Office Committee, providing for the transportation of the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. An adverse report was made from the Judiciary Committee on the bill, to amend the Court of Claims act so as to permit creditors to sue the Government. The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to punish the forging and counterfeiting of military bounty-land warrants, which was immediately passed. Joint resolutions were reported from the Committee on Agriculture, declaring it the duty of Government to use its influence to procure from foreign Governments a modification of their systems of revenue with regard to tobacco. The resolutions were passed after considerable objection. The Homestead bill was introduced by Mr. Kelsey, of New-York, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he should ask for a vote on it to-day. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and considered until the adjournment. The pending amendment was to the effect that no money shall be expended for the support and education of the captured Africans of the slaver *Echo*, which amendment was rejected. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, then offered an amendment, reducing the proposed appropriation of $75,000 to $45,000. A long and very animated debate took place, involving the whole question of Slavery and the Slave-trade, when, finally, the whole clause authorizing the appropriation to enable the President to carry out the contract with the Colonization Society was stricken out. This action, however, does not dispose of the subject, as it still has to be voted on in the House.

The settlement of the Tariff question seems to be just as far off as ever. The House Committee of Ways and Means, having the matter under consideration, are hopelessly divided, and unable to secure a majority for any proposition whatever. The Chairman of the Committee, it is understood, is in communication with Secretary Cobb and the principal revenue clerks, endeavoring to arrange some scheme on which the refractory members of the Committee can be induced to come to terms.

Dispatches from Minnesota, received at the Indian Office in Washington, state that the Sioux and Yancton Indians, who gave considerable trouble some time ago, are again threatening hostilities. Commissioner Denver, it is stated, has taken prompt measures to meet any emergencies.

Among the bills introduced in the State Senate, yesterday, was one by Mr. Sloan, to incorporate the Brooklyn Musical Academy, with a capital of $150,000, to commence operations after the subscriptions have reached $100,000. This looks as though the Brooklyn people were in earnest with regard to their proposed opera house. The bill to regulate the theatres in this City, by prohibiting the admission of boys, when unaccompanied by adults, was passed. In the Assembly, a petition was presented from all the principal property-holders on Canal-street, in this City, against the railroad now in operation there. A petition was presented, numerously signed, for a new Ward in this City, to be formed of portions of the Twelth and Nineteenth. Adverse reports were made on the bill to abolish the office of School Commissioners; the bill to make a false and extra-judicial oath willful perjury, and the bill to enforce liability as common-carriers against express companies. The bill further to prevent frauds on the Canal revenues by forfeiting the boat was passed. The bill authorizing Notaries Public to act as Commissioners of Deeds was passed, the amendment extending the power to attorneys having been stricken out. Among the bills introduced was one to allow females to vote and hold office.

The "Compensated Emancipation Convention," called to consider the utility and practicability of Elihu Burritt's scheme for procuring the emancipation of the Southern slaves by compensating their masters pecuniarily, met at Albany yesterday. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, presided. Resolutions indorsing Mr. Burritt's plan, and determining to make an effort to raise the necessary funds, were introduced, but did not receive that unanimous support which the friends of the scheme hoped. Among the speeches made against them was one by Mr. Underwood, of Virginia, who, while he announced himself a thorough emancipationist, pronounced the plan of compensated emancipation totally impracticable. Mr. Underwood's speech was received very favorably; and although at an adjourneed meeting—at which, however, there were only about a dozen present—the resolutions were adopted, the sense of the Convention is understood to have been decidedly against Mr. Burritt's scheme. The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The screw steamship *New-York*, Captain Von Santen, from Bremen, Jan. 8, arrived here yesterday morning. Since the 15th the *New-York* encountered a very rough sea, with contrary gales.

The Burns' Centenary Festival at the Parker House, in Boston, on Tuesday, appears to have exceeded all others in the number of distinguished literary gentlemen who took part in it, as well as in the brilliancy of the poems, songs, speeches and sentiments which were given, on the occasion. There were speeches from Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Hillard, N. P. Willis, the Hon. Mr. Howe of Nova Scotia, Lord Radstock, and Josiah Quincy, Sr.; and poems by James Russell, who recited both a serious and humorous poem, J. G. Whittier, Holmes, and an original song by B. P. Shillaber. It is rare that so brilliant an assemblage of genius have been witnessed on either side of the Atlantic. There was another festival at the Revere House, at which were many distinguished persons. At nearly every town in New England there were similar gatherings, and the day seems to have been generally commemorated from one end of the Union to the other.

A sharp piece of swindling speculation in New-Jersey waste lands was developed yesterday, through an affidavit made before one of the Police Courts by the leading member of a wholesale dry-goods firm in Warren-street. The land operators—they give their names as John Carey and William Robinson—had an elegant map prepared, showing a populous country village in the centre of their property, and unsold lots and farms awaiting disposal. The whole thing is said to be a gigantic fraud, and large numbers are said to have been duped into exchanging their spare cash for worthless title deeds received at the hands of the parties named. The accused were locked up to await trial.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the store No. 541 Broadway, occupied by Madam de Young, dealer in children's embroidered wearing apparel. On bursting the door open it was seen that the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary—the strong point of evidence being that there were several district fires, some of them a considerable distance apart. Upon searching the premises a daughter of the reputed owner of the store was found in the cellar, and she was committed by Justice Quackenbush for examination.

The telegraphic operator at Sandy Hook, at 10 o'clock last night, reported a fire on Staten Island, in the direction of Quarantine. Nothing in relation to it was heard in the City.

A complimentary exhibition, in honor of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard,) took place at Wood's Gymnasium, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, last evening. Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall Lefferts delivered an address, and the members of the institution performed feats of strength and agility, which drew forth frequent plaudits from the spectators.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday there was no business of special importance transacted. Eight hundred and four emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending Jan. 26, making a total of 2.037 since the beginning of the year, against 2,305 during the same period in 1858.

The Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock lectured last evening in the Rutgers-street Church, the Rev. Dr. Krebs', on the Human Races in America.

Cotton was purchased yesterday to the extent of 1,500 bales at steady prices. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Flour, Pork, Cut Meats and Lard at improved prices. Grain, Naval Stores, Hides, Seeds, Hay, Hemp, and Hops were quiet. Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Linseed Oil and Rice were in good request. Freights were inactive, with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Cattle markets, yesterday, there was a partial recovery of the large fall in prices occurring on the previous general market day—the decline last week being 1@1¼c. ⅌ lb., of which above ½@¾c. was regained yesterday. The total city receipts for the week ending yesterday, amounted to only 2,840 bullocks, against 3,913 the previous week, and a weekly average for all last year of 3,676. Large purchases were made by butchers under the influence of low rates and cool weather last week, so that their wants were easily met, and even the short supply this week more than filled the demand, and some two hundred bullocks were left unsold last evening.

The Isthmus Transit Routes.

It is not easy to understand why our Government has so much difficulty in settling the question of a route across the Isthmus. That we need a route there, for the sake of access to our possessions on the Pacific Coast, and that this route should be speedy, safe and protected from interruption, every one concedes, and none more readily than the commercial powers of Europe. As an original question, the States of the Isthmus have probably a right to grant or withhold the right of transit:—at all events, if that attribute of sovereignty is limited in their case, it is only on account of the overruling necessities of the commerce of the world. But this is a point of only speculative interest, inasmuch as the Governments concerned have in explicit terms granted that right, and specified the only mode in which the interest thus created can be impaired or revoked. All that our Government has to do is to insist upon the fulfillment of this grant, and not permit the rights which it involves to be made the plaything of rival factions or of contending companies. Gen. Cass, in his letter of July 25 to Mr. Lamar, distinctly declared the intention of this Government to protect the franchises which had thus been granted to American citizens in trust and for the benefit of the American people. If the promise of this letter were fulfilled, we need not have recourse to the Monroe doctrine, or take any other position which should offend the pride or menace the interests of foreign Powers.

There has been a good deal of flippant and loose comment upon what is generally known as the White grant, and in many quarters it has been assumed that it has expired and is no longer of binding force. The facts of the case, however, in our judgment scarcely sustain this assumption. It is matter of record that in the year 1849 the Government of Nicaragua granted to this Company, which was to consist of American citizens, the right of constructing a ship canal of given dimensions across the territory of that State, taking care moreover to provide in the contract that, if a canal of the dimensions required could not be constructed, the Company *should* establish a railroad and water communication, on the same terms and conditions and within the period fixed for the construction of the canal, the period allowed for such construction being 12 years from the 22d September, 1849. This Company, in the year 1850, employed a corps of competent engineers, at the head of whom was Colonel O. W. Childs, Chief Engineer of the State of New-York, to make the necessary surveys, who, after being engaged on the Isthmus for a period of 13 months, made a voluminous report showing the feasibility of a canal, but one of much less depth than that required by the terms of the grant. There was, therefore, no alternative left the Company but the construction of a railroad and water communication instead of a canal between the two oceans.

On the 19th June, 1857, another convention was entered into between the State and the Company, amendatory of the grant of 1849, in which the State of Nicaragua *recognized and reaffirmed* the primary grant, admitted the impossibility of constructing a *canal* such as is therein required, dispensed with the construction thereof, and required the Company to establish as a substitute therefor a railroad and water communication within two years from the ratification of that convention by the proper authorities of Nicaragua. That authority—namely, the Constituent Assembly—*ratified this contract on the 14th November*, 1857. Thus it will be seen that American citizens *acquired* from the Government of Nicaragua the right of transit across her territories as early as the year 1849, which right they have held from that day to this, and which, by the terms of their grant, they are to continue to hold for a period of 85 years.

This grant, both in its original form and as amended, is virtually made to the people of the United States, who are the real beneficiaries under it. The nominal grantees are trustees, who are to construct and maintain the work at their own expense, and transport across it the people and products of the United States at the lowest possible rates. This is the oldest existing grant of the Nicaraguan Government; and it has never been revoked nor forfeited. Why, then, should not our Government, by insisting upon its fulfillment, obtain all it desires, and all the commerce of the world needs, without any violation of international law, any assertion of doubtful powers, or any direct or secret countenance to the lawless and larcenous designs of reckless adventurers? And if the Executive lacks authority to insist upon the fulfillment of this grant, why should not Congress promptly supply the defect by needful legislation?

As we have already stated, this is the oldest existing grant made by the Government of Nicaragua. Indeed, but one other has ever been made, and that was with M. Felix Belly, and dated the 26th day of April last, the vitality of which is conditioned on the non-performance by the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company of the terms of their contract made in 1849. The Belly contract is not likely therefore to stand in the way of American rights and American control over the Isthmus, unless the Government fail in the performance of its duty in the premises. Should the American contract of 1849 become voidable, because of the failure to perform its stipulations, the contract of M. Belly, being next in date, *would become absolute*, and the Isthmus of Nicaragua would pass under French control, unless we should interfere forciby to prevent such a result. The right of Nicaragua to cede the privilege of transit across her Territory, when such cession does not conflict with rights previously granted, admits of no dispute. The present Administration, in the letter of Gen. Cass to Gen. Lamar, already referred to, admits such right, and avows a determination on the part of the President not to interfere with its exercise. Well knowing, therefore, as the Administration must know, that, if the grant made in 1849 to American citizens shall, because of a failure on their part to protect the grantees, become void, the Belly contract would become valid and binding, they will be responsible for a voluntary abandonment of this American franchise and a tacit surrender of it to the French Government.

We know well the influences that have been brought to bear on this Administration by rival companies and their hosts of stock-owners to prevent a plain and prompt discharge of the duty of protecting the grantees of the Government of Nicaragua. From them, however, since they need in their own cases the same governmental protection which they deprecate in this, there is but little to be feared. What we have most to apprehend is from French interference in Nicaraguan affairs. For we have very strong reasons for stating, what we shall be prepared to maintain if disputed, that the contract of M. Belly with the Government of Nicaragua was the result of a conference with the French Emperor, and was procured with his privity, knowledge and consent; and that the mission of M. Belly to Central America, and the course that he pursued after his arrival there, were undertaken and carried on with the full approbation of the Emperor, and that the disclaimers of Count Walewski to Mr. Mason and M. Sartiges to General Cass were intended only to conceal the fact and deceive our Government.

In what we have said upon this subject we do not wish to be understood as advocating the claims of any mere Company, as such. We desire only that an inter-oceanic communication shall be permanently secured to the citizens of this Government, free from all interruption or control whatsoever on the part of any other Government or Governments. This is demanded by the necessities of our territorial possessions, and we see no mode of accomplishing it but by a prompt protection of all the rights acquired by contracts with the Governments of New-Granada, Nicaragua and Mexico. From the feeling of hostility daily manifested by those Governments towards the people, Government and institutions of this country, it is worse than idle to hope for the acquirement of any new transit-privileges, should those now subsisting be abandoned, or otherwise lost. According to our view of the question, therefore, no alternative remains to us. The rights we have we must hold. Our right to hold them cannot be denied or doubted; and if to preserve and protect them, the President requires the aid of legislation, let him have it without delay, taking care, however, to guard the extraordinary power thus conferred against abuse or perversion.

The Cuban Folly.

Nine-tenths of Mr. Slidell's Report on Cuba, which we publish this morning, is thrown away. It demonstrates what is universally conceded—what Mr. Seward himself does not deny,—namely, that Cuba ought to belong, and sooner or later will belong, to the United States. Upon this point there is very little difference of opinion among the people of the whole country. If the question were an open one, and could now be decided upon its merits by a popular vote, we have very little doubt that *four fifths* of the people of the United States would be in favor of the peaceful acquisition of Cuba.

Nor would the existence of Slavery there make any substantial difference. Cuba will not be rejected, whenever a *bona fide* offer is made, on this account. Her accession would undoubtedly add one or two more Slave States to the Union,—but the Free States have got over their alarm about being overgrown or overborne in future accessions, and would scarcely give to this consideration a controlling weight against Cuba. The prospect of ending the Slave-trade, and of introducing into other States the meliorations of slave law which exist in Cuba, would more than counterbalance the objections to adding another Slave State, under such circumstances, to the Confederacy.

But the question of annexing Cuba is not before the country. The pending bill does not provide for annexation. Mr. Slidell was not required to discuss or consider that subject. The issue raised by the Administration and to be forced upon the political parties of the country, does not turn in any degree upon the desirableness of the acquisition of Cuba. It is simply whether *thirty millions of dollars* shall be put into the President's hands, to be paid upon *his* concluding a treaty with Spain,—whether that treaty shall command the assent of the Senate and the country or not. It is a vote of unlimited confidence and unchecked authority in the President. We venture to say that no Congress that has ever before existed would place such an amount of money in the hands of any President we have ever had, without knowing what he would do with it. Washington never could have obtained such a grant. The sums granted as secret-service money in the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and for the conclusion of peace with Mexico, were insignificant and paltry in comparison with this enormous amount.

Mr. Slidell makes light of the unanimous declaration of the Spanish Cortes that they will not consent to the sale of Cuba,—and of the resolute hostility of the people of Cuba themselves to being thus transferred. He holds out vague intimations that these sentiments may change,—that a revolution or a *coup d'état* may upset the existing rulers of Spain,—or that the ruling dynasty may find itself in such an extremity that nothing but the immediate possession of a large sum of money will prevent its expulsion. Are we to seek in these vague hints for indications of the manner in which this thirty millions is to be expended? Is it to be used to *bribe* officials at the Spanish Court or in the Island of Cuba? Is it to be given in aid of revolutionary movements against the Spanish Government,—or to prop up a falling dynasty against such movement that may be in contemplation? Mr. Slidell boasts that the age of secret diplomacy is past,—that now everything is open to popular knowledge and public inspection,—and that whatever is done in international affairs must be done openly and in full view of all the world. How is this boast vindicated by his proposition?

This question, it seems, is to be made a political issue. The line of division will not be between those who favor and, those who oppose, the acquisition of Cuba. That question is not yet ripe for political controversy. We have no chance of making the purchase now. We have every reason which can have weight with men of sound judgment, for believing that Spain is not inclined to sell. Whenever she may manifest a willingness to do so, it will be quite time enough either to hear her terms, or make an offer. But at present the proposition is simply to incur an enormous National Debt for the sake of enabling the President to *talk about* buying Cuba. Those who anticipate popularity from such a movement will find, in due time, how greatly they underrate the intelligence of the people.

President Buchanan's Matrimonial Prospects.—The *Journal of Commerce* is greatly alarmed at the intimation given by our Washington correspondent that President Buchanan had designs of annexing a fair Georgia widow to his household, and making her in fact the mistress of the White House. The *Journal* says:

> "Upon one thing we must insist. The Georgia widow must postpone her intentions, or at least their realization, until the 4th of March, 1861. The public interests must not be allowed to suffer through any matrimonial undertakings. There must be no neglect of the public business to engage in such private and personal affairs."

Our correspondent was not guilty of the indelicacy of saying that the Georgia lady had any "intentions" in the matter. The intentions were all supposed to be on the side of the President; and so far from the public interest being in any manner endangered by the President's engaging in so humanizing and altogether proper an undertaking as that of a matrimonial engagement, we think it would be in the highest degree beneficial to the country. We should, for our own part, be rejoiced to see Mr. Buchanan enter upon at least one course of conduct while he is in the Presidency, which would meet the approbation of all parties and all sections. It was a most dangerous experiment to elect a bachelor to the Presidency; for, being freed from the cares of domestic life, and wanting the solaces of the fireside and the nursery, he would be more likely to become dissatisfied with himself and "the rest of mankind," and be prone to mischief of some kind or other merely to keep himself busy. A bride in the White House would impart new life to Washington society, and divert the President's thoughts from Cuba, and a good many other things which have not only given him a good deal of trouble, but have put the nation to a good deal of expense. If Mr. Buchanan should carry out his intentions towards the Georgia widow, we shall be decidedly in favor of Congress voting him a handsome outfit, and the lady a fitting *trousseau.* But this is too delicate a subject for newspaper discussion. We only intended to express our dissent from the opinion of the President's friends of the *Journal*, that his entering into a matrimonial engagement would be to the injury of the country.

Captain Maury held to Bail.—Does any one, not familiar with modern heroes, ask "Who *is* Capt. Maury?" we will vouchsafe the information that Capt. Maury was the Commander of the bark *Susan*, which recently left Mobile with a load of fillibusters, and perished ignominously on a coral reef near the Balize. The history of that melancholy Expedition must be fresh in the minds of all readers. How the *Susan* stole away from Mobile; how she carried off a United States officer; how she evaded pursuit and cunningly bore away for Honduras; how it was her fortune to be wrecked; and, finally, how that good-natured Englishman, Gov. Seymour, sent back the battered fillibusters to the port from which they started;—are not all these facts recorded in the newspapers? Great were the rejoicings at Mobile over the *Susan's* passengers rescued from a watery grave, if not from a hempen elevation, and for a time Captain Maury, as their chieftain, had reason to fancy himself quite popular. But a change has come over the spirit of his dream. That meddlesome body, the Grand Jury, have taken hold of him. He has been indicted and held to bail in the uncomfortable sum of $2,500 to appear at the Court in February. Sundry of his companions in glory share his fate and his bonds. The Captain will begin to see the difference between himself and a successful violator of law. Coming back the rescued guest of an Englishman, on a British ship, his *prestige* is poor enough. He finds himself in no position to dazzle the public and overcome juries. The grand inquest made no bones of indicting him. And now, instead of ranging over conquered provinces in Central America, he must appear before the United States District Court to answer as a criminal for deeds which he hoped would render him illustrious. Such is life.

Parties as Witnesses.—A correspondent of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* offers as an argument in favor of the repeal of the law permitting parties to be sworn as witnesses in their own behalf, the fact that "the law was voted for by several members of the Legislature who did not know what they were voting for." We have no doubt that such was the case; but the same argument will apply with equal force on the other side. No doubt several members voted *against* the bill who were quite as ignorant of what they were doing. There must be a fearful amount of such voting on all bills, and to repeal a law on such grounds would only tend to make legislating still more careless and unconsidered than it is now. It is simply a gross neglect of duty on the part of legislators to vote on any question without having first put themselves to the trouble of ascertaining its merits; and when they vote ignorantly and carelessly, their constituents must bear the consequences, until an opportunity offers for rectifying the blunders of their representatives.

A Suggestion.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* advocates the purchase of Cuba in order that we may have "cheap sugar." Suppose we abolish the *duty* on sugar, will not that produce the same result, and at much less expense? A hundred millions of dollars is a large sum to pay for what a trifling alteration in the tariff will give us.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Seventh Regiment at Wood's Gymnasium.—The members of Wood's Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, gave a complimentary exhibition last evening in honor of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) to which many of them are attached. That portion of the Gymnasium which was set apart for spectators was crowded by an audience, many of whom were military men. Gen. Hall, Col. Duryea, and many officers and men of the Seventh Regiment were there. An excellent band furnished the music, Lieut.-Col. Marshall Lefferts did the talking, and twenty stalwart young men exhibited the muscle of the occasion. Lieut.-Col. Lefferts' address was brief, but full of marrow. He alluded to the fondness of the ancients for manly sports, commended their example, and urged that those who desired to be real soldiers and healthy men should follow it. He was loudly applauded. Next came the exercises of the gymnasts. These consisted in the performance of feats of strength and agility by members of the institution. Mr. Grover lifted a dumb bell weighing one hundred pounds, upwards from a point opposite his shoulder to a point an arm's length above it, six times in succession; Mr. Abner S. Brady excelled in performances on the peg-pole; the double Trapeze was Mr. Halsted's *forte*; Messrs. Bogert and Ryder, in the giant swing, received much merited applause; and Mr. Gustavus A. Ratz did many things which required the exhibition of great strength, agility and fearlessness, uniformly in an able, agile, and fearless manner. Mr. Wm. H. Schieffelin, of the Reception Committee, performed feats of activity in seating the audience and supervising the arrangements. Everything passed off pleasantly.

A Public Necessity.—Doctor A. K. Gardner has sent a memorial to the Mayor and Common Council, urging upon their attention the necessity for the public health, of having fountains or hydrants erected, with drinking cups attached, for the convenience of street passengers. With the Croton flowing through every street and avenue in the City, there is yet not a single public fountain at which a stranger can quench his thirst, and the consequence is that thousands of men, and women too, are compelled to resort to drinking saloons and bar-rooms, where they must take "a little something" for the sake of a glass of water. The absence of drinking fountains operate with peculiar hardship on women and children, who when away from home, can find no place where they can obtain a drink of water. In the lower parts of the City, where shops are abundant, the evil is not so great; but, on Sundays, when the shops are all closed, or in the uptown streets where shops are unfrequent, there must be much positive suffering for the lack of water. The cost of these public conveniences would be very trifling, and their benefit, both in a sanitary and moral point of view, would be incalculably great. When the Croton was first introduced into our streets, the title was immediately applied to New-York, of "The City of Fountains," but our fountains are so few and far between that they hardly entitle us to such a grand appellation, and there is not one of them all that has a drinking-cup attached to it for the use of the public. These drinking fountains would make but a very trifling demand upon the Croton Reservoir, and they might be made to add greatly to the beauty and attractions of our principal streets.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Purdy in the Chair. A communication was received from the British Consul, Mr. Archibald, inclosing a dispatch from Mr. Hammond with reference to the frauds practised on emigrants to this country, by passage and inland ticket brokers at Liverpool. Mr. Archibald inclosed his bill of Exchange for £27 on the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, which amount was to be refunded to the defrauded parties. A vote of thanks was returned him for his prompt action, and two other cases of frauds on passengers who came by the ship *Dreadnought* were referred to him. The last named parties were Robert Cowan and Robert McGuire, who purchased tickets of G. V. Ochlhaffer at Liverpool, for passage from New-York to Toronto. From the weekly statement it appears that the total number of emigrants arrived to Jan. 26 is 2,037, 804 of whom arrived during the week preceding that date. The number of inmates in the institutions on Ward's Island is 1,153, and in the Marine Hospital 56, making a total of 1,209. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $6,890 57. The building in Worth-street, which has been occupied for some time by the Commissioners, is about to be demolished, and they will be obliged to look out for other accommodations.

Experiments with one of the Steam Fire Engines.—Last evening the "John G. Storm," (to be called the "C. V. Anderson,) one of the "steam squirts," owned by the City, had a trial in the Park, to see if her machinery was in proper trim, under the direction of Zophar Mills, Esq., Foreman of the Exempt Engine Company. The engine worked very finely, and her performances elicited general commendation. She threw two streams through an 1⅝ inch nozzle about 100 feet; one stream 2 inch nozzle, 130 feet, and through a 2⅜ inch, open butt, about 100 feet. A comparison was made between India-rubber and hempen hose, which resulted in a preference for the India-rubber hose, as the bore is smooth and offers less friction than the hempen hose. The streams were solid, and on a large fire would tell with great effect. There are steam fire engines now building at the Novelty Works; one for No. 8 Engine of this City, to weigh 5,000 pounds, and to be drawn by hand; and the others for Brooklyn and Philadelphia, to be self-propellers, weighing from 10,000 to 13,000 pounds. The patentees of these engines intend to make a contract for a steam-engine to be drawn by hand, to weigh 2,500 pounds, and to guarantee that it shall beat the Hope Engine of Philadelphia.

Take in that Box, Sir—Fine Sir!—The very general obstruction of our streets with boxes, bales, dirt, ashes and other articles more or less disagreeable to come in contact with, and the general failure of the Police to enforce the City ordinances in relation to street obstructions, has at length attracted the attention of the Association of Taxpayers, and they are now laboring to obtain an abatement of the nuisance. They ask that the ordinances upon the subject be so amended that the fines for their violation shall be made to accrue to the fund for the Widows and Orphans of Policemen killed in the discharge of their duties. An amendment, which they think would induce the Police to do the duty which for their failure to do they now receive $800 a year. If any one is to be bribed to do his duty in the matter, it would probably be more effective to offer the temptation to the proper prosecuting officer; as there can be no doubt that his failure to prosecute those heretofore reported by the Police, has had much to do with the falling off in the number of reports against parties for obstructing the streets.

Who can Remit Taxes?—The communication of the Mayor sent to the Board of Supervisors, and noticed a few days ago, with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, to the effect that the Board of Supervisors alone have the power to remit taxes, is creating considerable interest among property owners. The Board of Aldermen has acted, upon application for the remission of taxes, heretofore, and thus many thousands of dollars have been remitted—illegally, as is now believed. The management of the City taxes has, as has lately been shown in authorized reports, been very bad—in a multitude of cases criminally bad. The entire business seems to be in a state of confusion, which the recent discovery of the illegal action of the Board of Aldermen is not likely to improve.

Seizure of Gunpowder.—The Police of the Nineteenth Ward seized a large quantity of gunpowder last evening, which was stored on board of a canal boat, lying at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, East River, in violation of an ordinance which provides that all vessels or barges loaded with powder shall anchor in the stream. Fifty kegs of the dangerous cargo were taken away in carts and stored in the magazine of the old up-town arsenal, and a large quantity was left on board the boat. A number of Police Officers were detailed to guard it during last night. By the provisions of the ordinance which forbids vessels stored with powder lying at any of the piers, the powder is confiscated for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

Deficiency of Gas Light.—Not a small share of the accidents occurring nightly in the City can be traced to deficiency of gas light. At a late hour Tuesday evening Mr. John Feeney was passing up Tenth-avenue, when he stumbled into the front area of the paper factory corner of Forty-second-street. He was unable to rescue himself and lay some time, when a policeman fortunately heard his moans, and assisted in conveying him to his residence corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eleventh avenue. His recovery from his injuries is deemed very doubtful. He says that the accident would not have occurred had the gas lamps in the neighborhood been properly lighted.

Newsboys turning Farmers.—A large and respectable-looking company of boys, numbering about sixty, left the City for the West yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Messrs. C. O'Connor and H. Friedgen, agents of the Children's Aid Society. In the crowd were a number of newsboys from the Lodging-house, who, weary of their shiftless existence in the City, have come to the resolution of turning farmers' boys, and making themselves useful in a new home in the West. Another company of twenty left for homes in the country under the charge of Mr. Charles Adams.

Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute.—In consequence of the large attendance at the meetings of this adjunct of the Mechanics' Institute, Peter Cooper has generously granted the Society the use of the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute, which they will inaugurate this evening. Subject—*Electro-Magnetism as a Motor.* Two practical Magnetic engines will be exhibited. A lecture will be delivered by Prof. Velgnes.

Cheap Lectures in the Academy of Music.—Arrangements have been completed to open the Academy of Music, once a week, for a lecture, by some distinguished and competent person, on Literature, Art, or Science, to spread the attractions of knowledge before the people, and at a price within the means of all. The idea is a capital one, and if carried out with spirit will supply a mighty want to this great City.

Wood Cuts.—The growing tendency to pictorial illustrations in newspapers is producing its natural results—an improvement in the style and character of engravings. The *Mercury* has engaged Darley, who is generally acknowledged to be at the head of this school of American artists, to illustrate its novels and tales.

Merchants Going up Town.—Betts, Nicholas & Co., of Liberty-street, one of our oldest houses, have purchased the property corner of Broadway and Leonard-street, for $150,000—and are about making extensive improvements prior to their removal.

Police Reports.

Wholesale Swindling Speculation in New-Jersey Lands.—Two very respectable-looking men, flourishing under the names of William Robinson and John Keary, have been trying to rear for themselves a stupendous fortune by speculating in New-Jersey waste lands. Mhe lands of which they claim to be the rightful and exclusive owners, they represented to be located on the New-Jersey Railroad, about midway between Burlington and Mount Holly. In the centre was a flourishing town of about 600 inhabitants, and the raising of grains and grass, and cattle-growing was the leading and lucrative occupation of the happy settlers. The lands have since proved to be a barren waste, the populous village a vast solitude, and the grain and cattle-growing wholly an imaginative feature. It is not known how many have been cheated. Mr. Charles E. Keeler, of the firm of Wm. M. Keeler & Co., wholesale dry goods and silk dealers at No. 11 Warren-street, parted with $2,500 worth of merchandize in exchange for a deed of 100 lots contiguous to the town before named. He made an affidavit, yesterday, before Justice Welsh, setting forth the following facts: That John Keary and Wm. Robinson conspired together to cheat and defraud Wm. M. Keeler out of his property in the following manner: That on or about Dec. 27, these parties exhibited to the deponent, then acting for Mr. Wm. Keeler, a map (which was produced) purporting to be a true delineation of a town named Cedarville, in the State of New-Jersey; that Robinson stated to the deponent and others then present that the pictures surrounding the said map were true copies of buildings erected in said town, and that the town was situated directly on the Railroad from Burlington to Mount Holly, rapidly increasing in value and population; deponent was informed and believed that Keary and Robinson produced a man, purporting to be named Davis, and a farmer in the vicinity of the said town, who stated that he had often been on the ground, and knew that the place was as represented; that it had six hundred inhabitants, was rapidly growing, and inhabited mostly by persons doing business in Philadelphia; that this statement was assented to by Keary and Robinson, who have since told the deponent that the assertions were true and correct; that Robinson further stated that he was to leave New-York for Canada on the following morning, and that the intended sale had to be made immediately. From these representations, Wm. M. Keeler, having no means of ascertaining their falsity, was induced to purchase one hundred lots of ground in the said town, (the deed therefor being executed by the said Keary,) and to deliver therefor to Keary and Robinson, merchandise valued at $2,500, and after the sale and delivery were consummated, the deponent visited the alleged locality of the so-called town, and found that no such place was there; that he was informed and believed that no such town exists on the said railroad, nor within twenty-five miles of it; that the actual location of the so-called town is at the junction of the Buddstown and Stevenson road, in the State of New-Jersey; that there were neither houses or inhabitants in the place, nor within several miles of it, and that the so-called town is a barren waste; that 4.000 acres of the land where the so called town was said to be located had been sold for $1, and have no actual value. Deponent further stated the said Keary and Robinson were then endeavoring to cheat the said Wm. M. Keeler by selling to him, for a valuable consideration, four hundred more lots in the so-called town, and that with this purpose both of them have reiterated all the foregoing false representations and statements. The accused parties were committed by the magistrate to the Tombs to answer, in default of $2,000 bail each.

Fatal Stabbing Affrays.—An affray occurred on the night of the 18th inst. in the porter-house of J. O'Donnell, No. 87 Baxter-street, in which a man named Patrick Gerraghty was stabbed, and he was subsequently removed to the Hospital. He was unable to tell who stabbed him, and said the quarrel originated in a game of cards. His wounds were not considered dangerous until last night, when a change took place and about 9 o'clock he died. The Sixth Ward Police, on learning the facts, arrested the proprietor of the porter-house, and several others. They would have done so before, had not Gerraghty refused to enter a complaint...... About 11½ o'clock last night, two men, named Wm. Laylor and John Gallagher, got into a dispute in Washington-street, near Rector, which terminated by Gallagher drawing a knife and stabbing Laylor in the left side, inflicting, it is thought, a fatal wound. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital, and Gallagher was arrested by Officer Murray, of the First Ward Police, and locked up.

Alleged Confidence Man Caught.—In December last, it is alleged that an old offender, named Wm. Ryan, defrauded John Perrin, No. 164 East Twenty-first-street, out of a lion-skin robe, and immediately fled from the City. Yesterday, Detectives Farley and Eustace espied Ryan in company with another alleged confidence man named Duffy, promenading Broadway. Ryan was arrested, and on being searched at the Police Head-quarters, a large number of bogus bills of large amount, used to defraud countrymen by the confidence game, were found on his person. He was locked up to await an examination.

Re-arrest of an Escaped Witness—A Promising Youth.—John Mahoney, a youth 17 years old, it will be remembered was arrested some time since and locked up at No. 88 White-street to secure his attendance as a witness against some receivers of stolen goods. Mahoney was a sharp, restless youngster, and averse to confinement. He set his bed on fire, causing a dense smoke and excitement, and during the prevalence of both escaped. He was subsequently arrested in Chatham-street, but was rescued by a gang of his friends. At a late hour Tuesday evening, Officer Hamblin, of the Third Precinct, discovered the fugitive in Greenwich-street and arrested him. He was well dressed, and appeared to have been in excellent luck. In his possession were found pawn-tickets for miscellaneous wearing apparel, which he frankly confessed were the proceeds of recent robberies. "Italian Dave," a noted Five Point thief, he says has been his recent traveling associate. Mahoney, as young as he is, has been twice in the House of Refuge, and once in the Juvenile Asylum.

Sending a Threatening Letter—The Author Caught.—A gentleman, named Thorn, called, yesterday morning, at the office of the Detective Police, and stated that the day previous he had received the following letter:

> Mr. Thorn: I want you to put $150 in your old house at 16 street by eleven clock to morrow morning first Dorr in the kitchen on the right on to uper Bourd in the corner I am Captin of 8 Hundered Men, the circumstances bring me to sutch a case as this but I will return your money in time of 3 months, A person will get that money and if you watch him or any one, he is lost for ever,—if you dont sent it! your House will be on Fire in a short time emember well' you are watcht were ever you go to.
>
> My Nam you will find out an in time trei monts.
>
> Mr Thorn Your Respectfully
> No 171 E 17 street
> Prifate New York

Mr. Thorn's house has been undergoing repairs for some time past, and there has been nearly a dozen men employed. Detectives Pool and Roach were detailed to work up the case, and placed $150 in bad money in a package on the shelf mentioned in the above letter, and locking all the doors, to prevent any person leaving the house, they secreted themselves, and caught a German named John Gaus, an upholsterer, with the package of money in his possession. He admitted to the officers that he wrote the letter, and gave as a reason that he was poor, and expected to have to support a Jewess, by whom he had a child, and who was now confined on Blackwell's Island. Gaus was locked up at the Police Head-quarters.

A Dishonest Workman.—James Conlin was yesterday arrested charged with stealing pieces of silver from his employers, Messrs. Polhamus & Co., silversmiths, No. 203 Centre-street. He had been in their employ ten years, and until recently has never been suspected of dishonesty. His wife was arrested as an accomplice, and both were locked up by Justice Brennan to answer.

Robbing on Shipboard.—Frederick Smales was yesterday arrested by the Harbor Police accused of stealing a large quantity of clothing from the passengers on board the Bremen bark *Herzogin von Brabant.* He was taken before Justice Welsh and locked up.

Fires.

Alleged Firing of a Broadway Store—A Woman Charged with Arson.—At a few minutes to 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the store No. 541 Broadway, occupied by Madame F. De Young and two daughters, dealers in ladies' and children's embroidered wearing apparel. The insurance patrol of the Second District, under Captain Cressin, arrived first at the place. On bursting open the door, there were clear indications of several distinct fires having been set. Suspicion was at once excited that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A boy about 12 years old, giving his name as Valentine Faulkner, very soon made his appearance, and stated that he was a clerk in the store, and that he had come to open the place. He was immediately sent to notify Mrs. De Young, the owner of the store, of the fire, and the latter arrived in a short time. She expressed a good deal of apparent surprise at the fire, but before stopping to make any inquiries as to its origin, or the amount of damage, hurried down cellar. After she had returned, one of the insurance patrolmen, thinking her conduct suspicious, also went into the cellar, and there found Mary De Young, one of the daughters of the reputed owner. The young woman, seeing that she was discovered, alleged that she had been burned, and that she had been robbed. The suspicion against her was so strong that it was deemed advisable to arrest her, and she was accordingly lodged in the Eighth Ward Station-house. She was yesterday taken before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and detained for examination. She subsequently accounted for her early presence at the store, by stating that she had gone there to procure a package of newly-made infant's clothing, to be conveyed to Hartford, Conn., by the early morning train. The value of the articles burned is estimated at $500, which comprised the bulk of the goods in the store. There was an insurance of $3,300 on the goods—$2,000 in the Safeguard Insurance Company, and $1,300 in the Relief Insurance Company. The case will probably undergo thorough examination to-day.

Prof. Mitchell on Astronomy.

THE TELESCOPE—DEPTH OF ITS PENETRATING POWER—ITS CAPACITY TO DEFINE—ITS USES IN OBSERVATION.

Tuesday evening the Academy of Music was again crowded by an intelligent audience, assembled to hear the fourth lecture of Prof. MITCHELL's course on Astronomy. Before the lecturer appeared, Prof. LOOMIS of the University came forward and offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This course of lectures has been given by Prof. MITCHELL in aid of the funds necessary to promote the establishment of an Observatory in the Central Park.

Resolved, That the thanks of the audience are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to Prof. MITCHELL, for his extended course of five lectures, to be concluded on Thursday evening next.

Resolved, That the eloquent lecturer be invited to deliver an additional and independent lecture at an early day in the Academy of Music and to accept the entire proceeds of the same.

Resolved, That the audience will take pleasure in publishing the Professor's acceptance of the invitation and in attending the proposed lecture.

The reading of the resolutions called forth hearty applause. Prof. DAVIES said a few words by way of seconding them, speaking of Prof. MITCHELL's eminence as an astronomer, and saying that he knew no one who was better qualified to lay the foundation-stone of the proposed Observatory, and who could carry the enterprise forward more successfully to completion. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH then put the question on the adoption of the resolution and they were carried unanimously, of course. Prof. MITCHELL then appearing was received with enthusiastic and long-continued applause. After it had subsided he proceeded to say that as he had been invited to lecture for a specific object, he had confined his attention to those subjects which he considered calculated to further that object. Now we are to pass to the consideration of the instruments by which the astronomer obtains his data. When we attempt to follow a planet—to mark out its orbit as it sweeps around the sun, we are, at first, involved in utter ignorance. We must know the mass of the planet, its distance from the sun, the size of the neighboring planets, the force of its projection, and the direction of that force. To attain these results man has invented instruments of astonishing delicacy. When KEPLER had completed his calculations it seemed as though there remained nothing to be done, and, that before more was learned, man must go outward or bring down the planets, and hold them until he could submit them to his inquisitorial gaze. How impossible did this seem. How could man project himself among those wandering worlds? Then when the eye could go no further, this wonderful instrument the telescope was invented. It has become so familiar that we forget there is anything marvelous about it. Suppose that the same thing could be done for any one of the other senses. Imagine an instrument which could enable us to hear the debates in Congress, or even more, one which could bring the Parliament House of London so near that every word spoken there could be understood here. The wonder such an invention would excite would only be equaled by that which we should feel when we contemplate the telescope which does the same for the eye. It does more for man than the famous carpet told of in the *Arabian Nights*. Transported by this wondrous tube, man goes from planet to planet; he passes the limits of our universe; he sweeps away through millions and millions of miles, which human arithmetic fails to reach, until his mind is lost in the very immensity of space. Yet there are difficulties with which the astronomer has to contend in the use of this instrument. The first is the annual and diurnal revolution of the earth. But an obstacle greater than this is the difficulty of fixing some definite point in space to which all his observations can be referred. You ask, why not refer them to the fixed stars? Because they are not fixed; for the telescope reveals the fact that even they are moving. So we are obliged to determine the right ascension and declination of a heavenly body, as we determine the locality of places on the globe, by longitude and latitude. These terms, right ascension and declination, Professor MITCHELL then explained. The astronomer's time begins, he said, when the vernal equinox is on the meridian. If that spot could be fixed many of the difficulties attending the determination of right ascension would be removed. But the vernal equinox itself is moving. Now by noting the exact time at which a star at the vernal equinox passes the meridian, and then by the astronomical clock seeing what star passes the meridian an hour afterwards, we find a star which has an hour's right ascension. The north polar distance, the transit instrument and the manner of finding the declination of any star were then described in detail. By the aid of these observations we can fix the place of any star. But there are other difficulties still obstructing our progress. You can not place the axis of your instrument exactly level, or if you should by accident do so, it will not remain in that position an hour; then the tube of the telescope will not retain its shape for any length of time. Temperature affects it. Besides this light itself comes to us through a medium which diverts it from its right course, giving rise to a source of error causing infinite perplexity to the observer. The velocity of light is immense, but still appreciable, and this, combined with the motion of the Earth, throws the ray off its track. Again, the observer is not at the centre but at the surface of the earth, and when looking at the moon for instance, the centre of it will be projected to a different place in the heavens by different observers. Allowance must be made for horizontal parallax. Then the moon's axis is not always parallel to itself, but is nodding up and down. Thus complexity rises upon complexity, and if it had not been for man's indomitable energy he would long ago have been crushed. One of the greatest difficulties in the construction of telescopes is making the pivots properly. Prof. M. then described a visit to Munich, and its mathematical instrument makers, where he saw a large piece of iron being shaved down by a diamond; threads as fine as a spider's web being taken off by it; but all this nicety—all this skill is not enough and man is obliged to appeal to the stars themselves—those mighty land-marks God has placed in the heavens—to tell the exact variation of his instruments. So with the division of the circle into degrees and minutes. Prof. M. then passed from the consideration of the telescope as fixed in a given meridian to one equatorially mounted. He then took up the consideration of the distances of the fixed stars, and the manner in which these distances were calculated. Here miles as a measure of distance fail us. We must take light, which travels at the rate 12,000,000 of miles per minute. The manner in which this velocity was originally computed—by means of the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites—was explained. He then detailed the difficulties attending the calculation of the parallax of the fixed stars. A base line of 200,000,000 of miles was not long enough for a starting point. HERSCHEL made observations on the double stars, by means of which he attempted, but failed, to get at the desired parallax. BESSEL then undertook the task with machinery constructed expressly for the purpose. He selected 61 cygni, because he had determined that it was near our system; because it was convenient for observation during the entire year, and lastly, because he thought there were certain delicate points which would remain fixed, and by which he might test his work. His observation accorded exactly with his calculations. High hope was excited, but it was not until three years' observations had verified each other that he dared announce his discovery, which revealed the fact that light sweeping down from that star in the Swan would require ten years to leap across the gulf by which we are separated from it.

Prof. M. then discussed the space-penetrating power of the telescope. Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL first tried experiments to determine this power. Is it possible, he asked, to send out a sounding-line which shall pass beyond these clusters of stars and sink down in the space beyond them? Now if stars of the sixth magnitude are rendered so indistinct because they are so distant in space, we get at the space-penetrating power of unaided vision. If light would come from stars of the first magnitude in ten years, it would take 150 or 160 years for it to come from those of the sixth magnitude. HERSCHEL found that his great reflector reached 2 300 times farther than the naked eye. The manner in which he calculated this by circumscribing the field of vision and gradually enlarging it by placing pieces of pasteboard, with different sized apertures over the glass of the telescope, was then described.

Prof. M. said he never stood in the presence of one of these wonderful instruments but what he felt almost as though he stood before a superior power. It seemed as though it were the eye of God itself—so much did it reveal to man's limited vision. He expressed the opinion that the limit of its discoveries had not yet been reached, and recited the following beautiful passage from JEAN PAUL RICHTER, with great effect, saying that it seemed to him as though the dreams of the German poet were reality:

"God called man in dreams into the vestibule of heaven, saying, 'come up hither and I will show thee the glory of my house.' And to his angels who stood about his throne he said, 'take him, strip him of his robes of flesh; cleanse his affections; put a new breath into his nostrils; but touch not his human heart'—the heart that fears and hopes and trembles. A moment, and it was done, and the man stood ready for his unknown voyage. Under the guidance of a mighty angel, with sound of flying pinions, they sped away from the battlements of heaven. Some time on the mighty angel's wing they fled through Saharas of darkness, wildernesses of death. At length, from a distance not counted save in the arithmetic of Heaven, light beamed upon them—a sleepy flame as seen through a hazy cloud. They sped on in their terrible speed to meet the light; the light with lesser speed came to meet them. In a moment the blazing of suns around them, a moment the wheeling of planets; then came long eternities of twilight; then again on the right hand and the left appeared more constellations. At last the man sank down, crying, 'Angel I can go no further; let me lie down in the grave, and hide myself from the infinitude of the universe, for end there is none.' 'End is there none?' demanded the angel. And from the glittering stars that shone around there came a choral shout "End there is none!" 'End is there none?' demanded the angel again; 'and is it this that awes thy soul? I answer, end there is none to the universe of God! Lo, also, there is no beginning.'"

At the close of the lecture the applause amounted to an *encore*, but, as his address was rather lengthy, the Professor declined a repetition, and merely bowed his thanks. The audience, which had listened intently through a discussion of abstract principles, which are generally considered dry, then slowly dispersed, to all appearance better satisfied than with any previous lecture of the course.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PAEZ IN VENEZUELA.—Letters from Cumaná, dated Dec. 19, announce the arrival of General PAEZ and his associates at that port. The health of the party was good. He was carried from on board ship by the American sailors, who claimed that honor, upon the mattress used by him during the voyage. General PAEZ expected to leave for Laguayra in a few days, so as to reach Caracas by Christmas Day.

The Rev. Dr. Murray on "Ireland and the Irish."

The Rev. Dr. N. MURRAY, better known as "Kirwin," who once wrote some letters to Archbishop HUGHES, delivered a lecture at Clinton Hall, on Tuesday evening, on "Ireland and the Irish," the proceeds of which were appropriated to the benefit of the Second-street German Methodist Episcopal Church. None who saw Ireland, he said, wondered at the love which Irishmen bore their native land. He dwelt on the beauty of the natural scenery of Ireland and then glanced at her history. The true history of Ireland was yet to be written. The characteristics of the Irish next claimed his attention. It was but the scum of the Irish whom we saw in this country; the Celtic race was a noble one, and was equal to any other on the face of the globe. Dr. MURRAY now examined more minutely the history of Erin's Isle. From the period of the first discovery of the island, whose name was said to denote the "west land," he proceeded to the epoch of the colonization of Ireland by MILESIUS, probably two thousand years before Christ. To this hour there was nothing that the Irish were so proud of as of their Milesian origin, and many a ragged descendant of the Milesian Kings disdained to mingle his blood with that of the Anglo-Saxons. Through the dark, superstitious ages of her early days, the lecturer told the story of the Irish, till he reached the birthday of St. Patrick. He related some of the queer fables which were told of Ireland's patron saint, who, the best authority had it, was born in Scotland, and then traced the true narrative of St. Patrick's life. He was an Irish apostle, laboring for the establishment of monastic institutions in Ireland. Next came the Danish invasion, which resulted in the conquest of Ireland. The Irish, though overcome, still lost no opportunity of resistance, and Ireland was the scene of bloodshed for many years. After she threw off the yoke, the country was in a deplorable condition. At this time it was, in the twelfth century, when the Milesian race was in the lowest stages of barbarism, that the Pope of Rome, desirous to obtain the ascendancy in Ireland, sanctioned the invasion of Ireland by HENRY II. of England. The Pope sold Ireland to the English King for a tribute of a penny a year from each family in Ireland. The influence of invasions of Ireland and the amalgamation of the races were considered next. The descendants of the English who went to Ireland with CROMWELL and the Prince of ORANGE were the landed aristocracy of the Island to-day. The latter part of the lecture consisted of amusing sketches and anecdotes of Irish character. If the good impulses of the Irish were preserved, and their worse characteristics improved or removed, there would be found much in the Irish that was worthy of all praise. The great question remained. What could be done to bring this people up to the standard of the highest civilization? The question admitted of but one answer. When a religion possessed the characteristics of the Romish religion, it exerted the most baleful influences and nourished the most baleful superstitions. There was no intellectual, moral or social improvement for Ireland until the night into which Popery had thrown it was dispelled by the light of true religion. There was no remedy for the Irish but the breaking down of the power of the priests and giving them the gospel.

The Alms-house and the Lobby.

Everybody knows that unlettered ignorance is one of the principal features of our "Boards" of municipal government, and it is no secret that the "lobby" has become one of the settled institutions of our political system. It will not, therefore, excite surprise if we mention that at the meeting yesterday of the Governors of the Alms-house, the one institution sought to make appropriate use of the other. One of the Governors—a certain Mr. MOLONEY—whose ideas of routine, in so far as they can be picked out from the unintelligible rubbish of his grammar, appear to be based upon the original and genuine back-stairs principle—openly introduced a resolution having for its object the employment of "lobby" influence at Albany, for the protection of the "interests of the Board." What particular interests of the Alms-house can clash with those general interests which are supposed to be under the care of the State Legislature, Mr. MOLONEY neglects to inform us; but another Governor—Mr. PINKNEY—appeared to think like a decent, simple citizen—as he no doubt is—that there were no concerns of the Board which could possibly require the expense of a mission to the capital, and seemed even to suspect that Governor MOLONEY must have a dull axe at Albany which required grinding. This suspicion the last-named gentleman of course indignantly scouted, strengthening his scornful *negative* by the very original observation—put in a new and rather puzzling form—that "such language was unbecoming a man with an honest heart in his system;" thus discreetly avoiding any positive anatomical assertion as to the exact location of that important organ.

Whatever may be the real state of the facts, however, in regard to the condition of Mr. MOLONEY's private axes, it is gratifying to know that the lobby Committee was not agreed upon; and that if any number of members of "the Board" find it desirable to visit Albany, they will, for the present at least, be forced to do so at their own expense.

ENHANCED PRICE OF SLAVES IN BRAZIL.—One cause of the dissatisfaction now prevailing between the British contractors and the Directors of certain lines of railway in Brazil, in the course of construction, is the enormously enhanced price of labor since those works have commenced. This has altogether disorganized the planter's calculations, in proof of which it is enough to observe that when the Recief and Sao Francisco line was commenced, some three years ago, the price of a slave in the province of Pernambuco, was from £80 to £100; and according to the report by the mail that reached London on the 6th, none could be had at less than from £200 to £250. Large numbers of Germans were being sent out from Antwerp by Mr. FURNESS, the London contractor of the Pernambuco Railway, and 1,000 Sardinians were under engagement to Mr. WATSON, the contractor of the Bahia Railway, to proceed thither. But the demand is so great that the current rates of wages are likely to be rather stimulated than otherwise by these trivial accessions, especially as fresh enterprises are being projected in various parts of the great South American Empire.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—JAMES CUNNINGHAM, porter at No. 4 Courtlandt-street, yesterday accidentally fell down the hatchway from the fourth story to the cellar, and was instantly killed. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 38 years of age, and leaves a family.

Mr. Bentley's new *Quarterly Review* will, it is announced, certainly appear with the magazines in February. The time necessary to secure first class contributors, and to organize the publication of a new periodical of high standing, has naturally caused the delay which has already taken place.

Triumphant Success!!

We cannot await the slow-coach movement of Hoe's great ten-cylinder press, printing but one side at a time.

The patent Steam-Ruling Machine rules, complete, both side of the sheets, the most intricate pattern of account-ruling, fancy lines,

By once passing through, at the rate
of 5,000 sheets the hour.

Call and examine the largest stock in the City, consisting of Bill Heads for printing; Patent Headed Bill Cap and other Ruled Papers, selling at large discount from former prices. CARSON & HARD,
No. 44 Beekman-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, mice, bugs, roaches, ants, fleas, moths, musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.

For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. General agent, F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

F. Y. S. French Yoke Skirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also the finest stock of gent's furnishing goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates to close out our Winter stock, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under Times Counting Room,
No. 43 Park-row.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that combine complete fire-proof *qualities with a perfect protection from burglars*. A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans,
No. 30 North Main-st., St. Louis.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859. }

The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having reëxamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Stereoscopes and Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.,
Publish, manufacture and import the best views and instruments, on glass and paper, and keep the largest stock in the country, on the best terms.

Bartholf's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

There is no Preparation of Lead or Other injurious substance in CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, says the distinguished chemist, James R. Chilton, M. D. Who will dare again to libel this famous preparation?
CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order, of the best materials, and ready-made constantly on hand. A fit warranted at the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCKINSTRY—BOWLES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, ROBERT MCKINSTRY, Jr., to ISABELLE ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of the late James Bowles, Esq., all of this City.

JEFFERDS—MILLER.—In Grafton, Vt., on Tuesday, Jan. 18 by the Rev. R. D. Miller, assisted by the Rev. M. B. Bradford, the Rev. C. D. JEFFERDS of Chester, and Miss ELECTA E MILLER, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Miller, of Dummerston.

SCHARFF—SEWARD.—At Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, by the Rev. Augustus Seward, C. H. SCHARFF, Attorney-at-law, Newark, N. J., to Miss FANNIE A. SEWARD, daughter of Edwin P. Seward, Esq.

SALISBURY—SMITH.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. E. L. Prentice, Mr. ARNOLD F. SALISBURY, of Providence, R. I., to Miss SARAH D., daughter of Capt. Benj. Smith.

NASH—BERGEN.—At Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, Jan. 20, by the Rev. C. P. Jennings, Mr. HENRY NASH, of Liverpool, Eng., and Miss ANNIE, daughter of Peter Van Bergen, of the former place.

DIED.

BACK.—In Janesville, Wisconsin, on Thursday, Jan. 20, at the residence of J. H. Vermilye, Miss MARGARET BACK of Brooklyn.

Her funeral will take place at St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The acquaintances and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

LAFORGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, SUSAN EGBERT, wife of Burnt S. Laforge, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 185 West 27th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Rossville, S. I., for interment, on Friday morning.

THATCHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, ANNE THATCHER, beloved wife of John Thatcher, aged 29 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Relatives and acquaintances, and members of Eureka Lodge, No. 177, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 636 Water st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BEER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, after three days' illness, Mrs. LYDIA MILLS BEER, in the 38th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, on 71st st, between 3d and 4th avs.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, after a short and severe illness, FRANK GIRARD, only son of S. Otis and Sarah Helen Livingston, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 199 East 10th-st., near 2d av.

VAN KLEEK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, after an illness of two days, of scarlet fever, JOHN FRANCIS, only son of Mary A. and Doctor John R. Van Kleek, aged 3 years, 10 months and 22 days.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

HASKINS.—At her residence, No. 28 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, MARY, wife of Ralph T. Haskins, and daughter of the late Thomas Browning, in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house, on Friday, 28th, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in St. Thomas' churchyard, corner Broadway and Houston st.

MEEKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, LEWIS WARNER son of David and Catharine N. Meeker.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, on Flushing, near Division-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

CORSA.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at the residence of her son in law, Thomas Oliver, Esq., Mrs. MARY CORSA, relict of the late Andrew Corsa, of Fordham, aged 83 years.

Her relatives, and the friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church in that village.

KING.—In Hartford, Vt., Mr. DANIEL KING, in his 73d year.

BAGLEY.—At North Bergen, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 24 Mr. JOHN BAGLEY, formerly of this City, aged 57 years.

DAVEZAC.—At New Orleans, on Monday, Jan. 17, Dr. AUGUSTUS DAVEZAC, in the 55th year of his age.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

THE LADIES' MANUAL
OF
FANCY WORK;
A complete instructor in every variety of
ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK,
Including
Shading and Coloring, Printers' Marks, &c., &c.,
With a list of materials and hints for their selection; advice on making up and trimming.
BY MRS. PULLAN,
Director of the Work-Table Department of "Frank Leslie's Magazine," &c., &c., &c.
Illustrated with over 300 engravings,
By the best artists. One vol, 8vo, beautifully bound in fine cloth, with gilt sides and back.
Embellished with Eight Large Pattern Plates,
Elegantly printed in colors on tinted paper.
Price $1 25.
Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.
Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of $1 25, to any address, free of postage.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
NO. 9,
NOW READY.
A GLORIOUS NUMBER.
PRICE, 10 CENTS.
Office, No. 13 Frankfort-st.

PLANTERS, FARMERS, MERCHANTS, DROVERS, &c.,
Will find the WEEKLY DAY BOOK—a large quarto sheet—filled with all the News of the day, and with accurate reports of the Grain, Produce, Cotton and Cattle Markets, together with the Cattle Markets of Boston, Albany, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Terms, $2 per year; three copies for $4; five copies for $5; twenty-one copies $20.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
The EVENING DAY-BOOK contains the largest and most accurate report of hotel arrivals of any paper published in New-York. It is served by carriers at 12 cents per week. Office, No. 40 Ann-st.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The WEEKLY DAY-BOOK has a larger circulation in the Southern and Southwestern States than *all other newspapers in New-York combined*. All who desire to reach that section of our country will do well to call at the office, No 40 Ann-st.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND—NO. 9, NOW READY, contains "The Mameluke Galop," by D'Albert; "My Pretty Jane," ballad by Sir H. R. Bishop; "Where Roses Fair," (Im. Rosenduft.) German song, by Prince Gustav; "O! Sister Dear," aria from "Masaniello," by Auber, and "For Tenderness Formed," song by Presiello. All for 10 cents. Office No. 13 Frankfort-st.

AT GIMBREDE'S—INITIAL STAMPING ARtistically executed, and every variety of note-paper, with envelopes matched. GIMBREDE, Practical Engraver and Designer, No. 588 Broadway.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
One of the most widely-known, ably-conducted, and successful newspapers ever established in this country, is
THE INDEPENDENT,
A weekly journal, printed on a double sheet of imperial size, and published weekly in the City of New-York.
Among its attractive features for the present year will be a series of
"STAR PAPERS"
To appear every week, by
HENRY WARD BEECHER, ("*")
Together with special contributions, both in prose and poetry, from
JOHN G. WHITTIER, ("J. G. W.")
A series of characteristic articles by
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, ("H. B. S.")
Regular weekly contributions from
REV. DR. GEO. B. CHEEVER, ("C.")
And frequent and interesting papers, on various subjects, by numerous other distinguished writers.
THE NEXT NUMBER
Will be published this morning.
Among its contents will be a new "Star Paper," by Mr. BEECHER; a vigorous article on "National Morality, Before and After the Revolution," by the Rev. Dr. GEO. B. CHEEVER; a "Poem on Burns," by EDNAH DEAN PROCTOR; a "Letter from Washington," by a well-known correspondent, and a great variety of interesting articles on a wide range of subjects.
Published at No. 22 Beekman-st.
For sale by all News Agents.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37 MAIDEN-LANE, 37,
Have now in store, and offer to the trade on liberal terms, a large and desirable assortment of
FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
FANS OF ALL KINDS, FANCY HAIR PINS, BUTTONS, BELT CLASPS AND BUCKLES, JEWELRY, BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c.

H. W. POWELL (formerly of No. 3 Park-row) begs to inform his friends and the Trade that he is now connected with Messrs. HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, who will continue the importation of
CHINESE FANS,
heretofore carried on by him.

BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS.
A fraudulent use of my name having for a long time past been made use of by various houses engaged in the importation of Accordeons, I feel compelled, in self-defence, to call the attention of dealers to the fact, and to unmask so unworthy a rivalry.

Within my knowledge, Accordeons coming from other manufacturers are daily shipped to the United States and sold as being of my manufacture. I protest formally against such rivalry, and knowing that the products of my manufacture are fully equal to those of any preceding period and of its old reputation, I cannot any longer allow that inferior instruments should be sold as being the product of my manufacture.
BUSSON.
PARIS, Jan. 8, 1859.

NEW EXPRESS ARRANGEMENT
FOR
CHICAGO AND THE NORTHWEST.
The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have arranged with the PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY to run a "through Express" from NEW-YORK and the EAST to CHICAGO and the NORTHWEST.

The advantages of the new route, *via* the NEW-JERSEY, CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PENNSYLVANIA and PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROADS, entitle it to a full share of Express custom. The line is short, direct, safe, and located through a region remarkably free from Winter obstructions.

EXPRESS GOODS are sent on the passenger trains, and have but two changes between NEW-YORK and CHICAGO.

EXPRESS CHARGES, under the new ARRANGEMENT, will be as low and favorable as can be obtained from any other regular Express Company.

The safety of the route, and the responsibility of the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, make the "NEW CHICAGO EXPRESS" peculiarly adapted for forwarding VALUABLES, JEWELRY, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. EXPRESSES leave the office, No. 59 Broadway, daily (except Sundays,) at 12:20 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. PARCELS AND VALUABLES EXPRESS at 5:15 P. M.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

"The famous portraiture of Burns."
DELISSER & PROCTER,
(Successors to Stanford & Swords,)
No. 508 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS,
By CARLYLE and others,
Being the
SECOND VOLUME OF THE HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY.
"A grand spiritual life of Burns, the like of which the ages have scarcely produced, the equal of which does not exist."
"This famous portraiture of the literary and personal character of Burns, was written when Carlyle wrote his best."—*Evening Post.*
"This spiritual portrait by Carlyle is one of the grandest efforts of the pen of that great writer.—*Commercial Advertiser.*
*** Copies sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

UNIFORM WITH PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S "Chemistry of Common Life." In about 24 Monthly Numbers.
THE PHISYOLOGY OF COMMON LIFE.
By GEORGE HENRY LEWES,
Author of "Seaside Studies," "Life of Goethe," &c.
No. I. READY THIS DAY.
PROSPECTUS
No scientific subject can be so important to Man as that of his own life. No knowledge can be so incessantly appealed to by the incidents of every day, as the knowledge of the processes by which he lives and acts. At every moment he is in danger of disobeying laws which, when disobeyed, may bring years of suffering, decline of powers, premature decay. Sanitary reformers preach in vain, because they preach to a public which does not understand the laws of life—laws as rigorous as those of gravitation or motion. Even the sad experience of others yields us no lessons, unless we understand the principles involved. If one man is seen to suffer from vitiated air, another is seen to endure it without apparent harm; a third concludes that "it is all chance," and trusts to that chance; had he understood the principle involved, he would not have been left to chance—his first lesson in swimming would not have been a shipwreck.

The course of inquiry will include Hunger and Thirst, the original incentives to activity; Food and Drink in their varieties, and their relation to us; Digestion and Indigestion, with the simple rules they suggest; the Structure and Uses of the Blood, out of which the fabric is built up; the history of the discovery of the Circulation, and the paths the blood takes; the important phenomena of Respiration and Suffocation; the curious processes involved in the question, Why we are warm, and How we keep so; the many problems of nervous physiology concerned in Feeling and Thinking—the Mind and the Brain—and the respective spheres of our Senses and Sensations; the mystery and familiarity of Sleep and Dreams; the dispositions, habits, talents, tricks, features and maladies involved in the Qualities we Inherit from our Parents; and, finally, the solemn subjects of Life and Death.

The work will be illustrated with from 20 to 25 Woodcuts, to assist the exposition. It will be published in Monthly Numbers, uniform with Johnston's "Chemistry of Common Life." D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

METALS! METALS! METALS!
300 SLABS PRIME BANCA TIN.
200 SLABS BEST STRAITS TIN.
300 SLABS ENGLISH TIN.
20 CASKS REGULUS OF ANTIMONY.
20 TONS SPANISH AND AMERICAN LEAD.
20 CASKS INGOT COPPER.
10 TONS SILESIAN SPELTER.
100 POUNDS METALLIC BISMUTH.
2,000 rounds Solder, for Tinmen, Roofers and Plumbers, together with a full supply of Bar Tin and Bar Lead, Nickel, Babbitt Metal, etc., for sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

ASTOR HOUSE.
The patrons of this House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended arrival, that their rooms may be ready for them. Especially during the Winter every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of guests; the proprietor feeling grateful for the uninterrupted support he has received for twenty-one years. The Hotel is second to none in its system and solid comforts. Especial attention to Invalids. Its situation is most central; cars running from its immediate vicinity throughout the City. Travelers arriving from the East and from the North will find the small cars of the Harlem Railroad an economy and convenience especially at night. They set down their passengers in front of the House. Water closets and bath rooms on each floor.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S CRYSTAL BATTERY MAGNETIC MACHINE.
The direct current of this machine is now extensively used by the Dental profession for the above purpose. Price $12. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st. All orders promptly executed.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.
An improved and very rich oil for making gas in the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.,
Oil Manufacturers,
No. 207 Pearl-st.

PILES, PILES, PILES. NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD G. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

TAYLOR'S AMERICAN BATH AND TOILET SOAP.—An entirely novel article, offered to the trade and to families. This Soap combines properties which make it an indispensable article in the bath for which it is highly recommended by the Medical faculty. Housekeepers, who, in the performance of their various culinary duties, frequently discolor their hands will find this Soap to effectually remove the discoloration and render the skin agreeably soft and smooth. To be had wholesale of HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.; WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., No. 235 Washington-st.; G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st., and of druggists and grocers generally. JAS. H. TAYLOR,
Manufacturer, New-York.

READ MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY IN THE LEDGER.
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DRY GOODS.

BAARE GEER & CO.,
No. 29 BARCLAY-ST.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS
AND MILLINERY GOODS,

Call the attention of wholesale buyers to their rich importation of Shirred Goods, called

RUBANS DAHLIA,
Sold under the license of
MR. HORACE H. DAY.

RUBANS DAHLIA.

THE DAHLIA TRIMMING.

A rich assortment of this newly-invented, elegant and fashionable style of Shirred Goods, in taffeta and gaze ribbons and trimming articles for dress and millinery purposes is for the first season introduced from France into our market. These Ribbons are drawn up or fluted by the elasticity of interwoven threads of VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, by which medium alone those regular, lasting folds can be produced. They are offered to wholesale buyers by

Messrs. BAARE GEER & CO.,
NO. 29 BARCLAY-ST.,

to whom I have granted the only license for the sale of them for the United States under Goodyear's Patent.

Calling the attention of merchants to this fact, I caution them against infringement on my Rights of Patent, as parties offering such fabrics, unlicensed, will subject themselves to legal prosecution.

The goods sold by BAARE GEER & CO. shall bear my License Stamp in a conspicuous place on every piece, by which the sale thereof in the United States will be authorized.

HORACE H. DAY,
Exclusive owner of the Vulcanized Rubber in these fabrics.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will open, this morning:

100 dozen Fringed Towels, at 75 cents per dozen.
75 dozen heavy Linen Huck, at $1 per dozen.
3 cases splendid French Brillante, at 1s. per yard.
100 pieces wide Twilled Linen Toweling, at 7 cents per yard.
Cases of Full-width Sheeting, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
Cases of fine Pillow casing, at 10 cents per yard.
500 pieces Plaid Jaconet, at 12 cents per yard.
75 pieces pure Irish Linen, at 1s. 9c. per yard.
50 pieces Scotch Double Damask, at various prices, 40 per cent. below value.

Hotel and housekeepers will find here a saving of 30 to 40 per cent. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
150 PIECES OF
NEW AND ELEGANT LIGHT SILKS,
For evening and street dresses,
will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 24.
Also, a job lot, about 1,800 yards,
some of which are slightly damaged, at the following extremely low prices, viz.: 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. and 6s., about half the original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET! WET!! WET SKIRTS!!!

T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will open this day five cases more of those splendid Skirts at $1, value $3. Ladies that wish to avail of this chance should make an early call.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIEE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.

We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,

at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.

MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—The writer, a person of more than twenty years' active experience in mercantile business, in buying and selling, in this City and its vicinity, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services to attend to any branch of business with which he is familiar, such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, &c., or to assume the charge of any respectable business where a general knowledge of mercantile and financial matters is required. A responsible position is desired, where his services will be appreciated. Best references as to character, ability, &c., can be given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

TO IRON RAILING MAKERS, FOUNDRY-MEN AND OTHERS.—The rights to manufacture and sell the FULLER PATENT IRON RAILING can be purchased for city, town, county or State, on reasonable terms.

The Patentees challenge the world to produce a more simple method of construction, combining great strength with beauty of design, and at a price full 50 per cent. cheaper than the old style, yielding a profit that will satisfy the most ambitious. Call and see our styles or address FULLER IRON RAILING COMPANY, 380 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING from $10,000 to $20,000 may hear of an opportunity of embarking in a respectable and profitable wholesale business with a party who has an extensive acquaintance and is a first-class salesman of fifteen years experience in the jobbing trade in this City, by addressing T. A. R., Post-Office, New-York. All communications strictly confidential, and the most unexceptionable references will be given and required.

$3.500 CASH WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF interest of a manufacturing business established five years, with actual property for every dollar asked, and with facilities to earn $1,000 per month. This will be clearly shown at an interview, for which address MECHANIC, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, stating time and place.

$3.000.—WANTED, A PERSON TO JOIN the advertiser with this amount, in an almost exclusive and very profitable manufacturing business. It has been established, and may be made to pay $10,000 per annum, as will be clearly shown. Address MECHANIC, Madison-square Post-Office, which will be immediately attended to.

$5.000 TO $8,000.—ANY ACTIVE MAN having this amount in cash or good securities, and wishing to engage actively in business, can learn of a rare opportunity of investing it as partner in a very prosperous mercantile house, well established in this City, by applying at 290 Broadway, Room 12, up stairs.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN old-established Cash business of 12 years' standing; a safe and lucrative investment. Apply at the Lumber-yard corner of 25th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A PARTNER.—THE ADVERTISER having been engaged a number of years in the stationery, blank book and printing business, would like an active partner with a capital of $3,000 or $4,000 to engage in the business, which is well established in a good location. Inquire at No. 272 Greenwich-st., New-York.

RARE CHANCE!—STORE TO LET AND SMALL stock of men's furnishing goods for sale at a great sacrifice to close the concern. The goods are all new and desirable, and will be sold at an unparalleled low price below cost, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at once at No. 872 Broadway.

A DINING AND DRINKING SALOON FOR sale; or one half interest in the business. This is a rare chance for a smart man with from $2,000 to $3,000. The business is down town, long and well established. C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

COAL OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNING A tract of Cannel Coal Land on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, wishes to associate himself with some company intending to make Coal Oil.

JOHN F. BENNETT, No. 136 Astor House.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the

CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,
No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of

Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions

to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, $5 to $6 50, and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 89 Murray-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD, THOROUGH cook and laundress, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is perfectly neat, trustworthy and capable. Also, a situation wanted for a very nice, smart efficient girl, for up-stairs work or child's maid; is a girl of very respectable appearance; wages $4 to $5. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family, by a trustworthy girl; is fully capable at plain cooking, and an excellent washer and ironer; is economical in her kitchen, and will study to please. Has 2½ years' reference. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOMAN, a situation as an experienced nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country or to travel; has long and satisfactory City references. Call, until engaged, at No. 134 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands every branch of the business; will take very moderate wages; also, a strong, willing girl as excellent cook and baker, and first-rate laundress, and makes the best of butter. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family; is a girl of religious principles, competent in her duties, of neat appearance, and respectful and obliging manners. Excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls, in city or country; both are excellent cooks, make the best of bread, pies and cakes of all kinds, are first-rate laundresses, understand the management of milk and butter; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction. Have the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent woman; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; can do up fine clothes, muslins and laces, and make herself generally useful if required. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., or address SEAMSTRESS, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY woman, of high respectability and good City reference; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes bread, buscuits, &c.; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance and good character, as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, seamstress; understands good general housework; would engage to do it for a small family; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; can make good bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, or as chambermaid and to do part of the washing. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook and to assist in the washing, or to cook and to do the washing. Can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do sewing, or to do sewing and chamberwork; best of recommendations; can be seen by applying between the hours of 12 and 3, for three days, at No. 32 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework, in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 21st-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY EFficient and well-recommended girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and plain sewer. They may be seen, until suited, at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class English cook; understands her business in all its branches—soups, creams, jellies, pastries, guava; would engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, for three days. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread; wages $7. Also, a girl of 18, to wait on table, mind children; is a good chambermaid; wages $5. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, in a gentleman's family, and would not mind going a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st., next door to Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has suited some of the best families in the City; understands all kinds of dessert; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Call at No. 7 5th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY A young woman; understands French fluting and plaiting. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 6th-st., in the book-store near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good city references; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 125 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business—all kinds of soups and game. Best City reference can be given. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and help in washing, or to do general housework for a small, private family. Good reference given. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a widow woman; is a good plain cook, understands pastry and baking; understands milk and butter. Prefers the country. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 Macdougal-st. corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 13th-st., west of 7th-av., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as cook in a small private family; one who has the best reference from her last place; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 208½ 1st-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, a situation as nursery governess, or companion for a lady; has the highest testimonials of character and ability. Can be seen at Mrs. GREEN'S, No. 820 Broadway, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant French woman as a child's nurse and chambermaid and seamstress. Wages low. Apply at No. 252 East 23d., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, and can do plain sewing; can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call at 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOroughly understands her business; no others need apply. Inquire at No. 10 Le Roy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., or from 4 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL 15 years of age to assist with light chamberwork and do plain sewing. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 100 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook: one who knows her business in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 28 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can give the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at corner of Columbia and Pacific sts., up stairs, South Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a small private family, to do general housework; can give City reference if required. Apply at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; has good City references. Apply at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., in bakery, for three days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPERS' SITUATION, BY an American lady, who is a good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful. Address M. C. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 206 1st-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GET plain sewing; will go out by the day or take the work home, No. 211 Pacific st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, AND TO assist in washing. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid; good City reference. Apply at No. 242 11th-st., third floor, till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 110 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIENCED servant as cook and laundress or general servant, is a very reliable, trustworthy young woman, not afraid of work, perfectly neat, obliging and respectful. Unquestionable references given—a most superior washer and ironer and good cook. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CLEAN, SMART and tidy young woman, as general housemaid, or as chambermaid or laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker; is also a good plain sewer; will make herself generally useful; has the best of references from former employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and seamstress; one as cook, &c. Also, by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESpectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker, and has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for one week if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; would take charge of one or two grown up children. Best of City reference from her last employer. No objection to the country. Address No. 156 West 15th-st. until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 170 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED MAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the wife as cook or housemaid—has two years' reference. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best of references. Apply to or addrsss T. M., No. 257 7th-av., until engaged.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN OF SOBER, steady habits, wants employment; is a good waiter in a private family, and has long experience; would take care of a gentleman's place; is handy at any work. The best City reference given. Address R. JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOBER SCOTCH Protestant young man a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; willing to work and to make himself useful; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardner, and understands farming and the care of horses in all its branches; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address B. W., No. 168 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, (middle-aged man,) who understands farming, gardening, and carpenter's as well as mason's work; his capacities would render him very useful on any country place. Address B. E., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND WILLING PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is a good vegetable gardener, and willing to work on a farm; tries to please his employer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man; fully understands the care and management of horses, and is a good, careful driver; has good reference from his last employers. Address J. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAC, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce first-rate reference. Address P. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, in some wholesale store as porter; can write a good plain hand; is quick at figures; can give best of City reference from his last place. Address DANIEL HERLIHY, No. 639½ Hudson st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as waiter in a private family, or respectable boarding-house. Can give the best of City references. Address J. H., Box 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A competent man, with good references; is willing to take charge of horse, cows, &c. Address P. C., at Seed Store, No. 9 John-st.

A CHEMIST, AN AMERICAN, PUPIL OF Pelouze and Dumas, of Paris, is desirous of obtaining a situation as chemist in a manufactory of chemicals, or in any establishment where chemical knowledge may be required. Address Box No. 1,848, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN; one without family preferred, to go a short distance into the country; must be a good gardener, and also accustomed to the care of a horse and wagon; one that is industrious and willing to work may address for two weeks N. R., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BILL CLERK IN A drug house; must be acquainted with drugs; be a fine and rapid penman and correct in figures, with satisfactory reference. None others need apply. Address B. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE. ONE HAVing some knowledge of the business preferred. Address X. L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating reference and salary wanted.

WANTED—A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply at No. 176 Washington-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THOROUGH ENGLISH Education, and accustomed to teaching, would like a situation as Daily Governess, in a family, or as Assistant Teacher in a school, either in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Best of references given. Address L. W. S., Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where an interview may be obtained.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, UP town, a teacher to instruct the junior class in English, for a few hours each day. A Scotch or English lady preferred, and one who has had experience in teaching. Apply to Mr. HEGEMAN, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., at the Bible House, room No. 50.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as instructor. Would like to go into a private family. Address Box No. 7, Pottstown, Montgomery Co., Penn.

WANTED—A LADY AS AN ASSISTANT IN AN Academy in the country; one competent to give instruction in the languages and higher English preferred. Address with references PRINCIPAL, Wyoming, Luzerne County, Penn.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED in Europe, under the best masters, wishes to obtain a few scholars in either instrumental or vocal music. Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS NEGOTIATED.

Drawings, Specifications, and Models, (metal or wood.) Applications for Patents, and all business whatever connected with Patents attended to with economy and dispatch.

Application for Patent, including drawings and specification, $60.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD, SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD. West Worthington, Mass.

TO LAWYERS.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR OF this City, who expects to leave for California about the 1st of February, and to return within twelve weeks, will take charge of commissions for examining witnesses, and of other legal matters. Address (this week) Box No. 507 Post-Office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, IN GOING through South, Fulton, Pearl, Platt and Nassau sts., a Locket, containing a likeness of a gentleman. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to GEORGE H. LYON, No. 90 South-st., New-York.

FOUND—ON THE 25TH INSTANT, A SMALL SUM in Bank bills in Nassau-st. The owner can have the same by applying to J. S. CROOK, No. 39 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.

Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.

Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to

A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—THE subscribers will offer at private sale the well-known Waldorph farm, situated in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, 100 miles from the City of New-York, near the landing and Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Barrytown, containing 316 acres of land suitable for grass or grain; good and extensive farm buildings; as to location and other conveniences it cannot be surpassed, either for the practical farmer or retired gentleman. The farm must be sold at any sacrifice. For further particulars address Dr. A. G. BENEDICT, Red Hook, N. Y.; or apply to E. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson-st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, or in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—A neat 2½-story frame house, filled in to peak, one block from Fulton av. cars, and fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; has gas throughout, bath-room, furnace, &c., &c. Two-story extension attached. Is nearly new and was built by days' work. Price $5,000. For further particulars address W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE TWO-story and attic house and two lots on Quincy-st., four doors east of Classon-av. A desirable location, and only a short distance from the Fulton-av. cars. The house contains 12 rooms and is in complete order, marble mantels, gas, &c. Price $4,200. The furniture in the house also for sale. Apply on the premises or to O. B. TWEEDY & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st. Also for sale, six lots at Bergen Point, N. J.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FRAME HOUSE, ON the corner of Grand-av. and Lefferts-st. Several lots of land adjoining can be had. House in first-rate order; gas, water and furnace. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. By GEORGE HALL, Counselor's Office City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to

HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS house for sale, built by himself, without regard to cost, four stories, brown stone, situated near 5th-av. and Broadway, and near Madison-square. Price $28,000. Glasses, gas fixtures, parlor furniture and carpets will be sold also. Address Box No. 528 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT, high-stoop house No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. Price $14,500. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house No. 153 West 34th-st., together with the carpets, chandeliers, glass and cornices, which are new. The house is in thorough repair. Apply to the owner on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, BROWN STONE, full front house, in 1st-place, Brooklyn, with lot adjoining; has all the modern improvements and conveniences. Cheap for cash or unincumbered city lots.

SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st.,
Attorney-at-law and Commissioner for all the States.

A FIRST FLOOR TO LET IN NO. 160 Maiden-lane, now occupied by Thomas Bell, ship joiner. Also, two blacksmiths' cranes for sale. Apply on the premises, or to HICKS & BELL, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

TO LET—A GENTEEL FURNISHED BROWN-stone house, in a beautiful locality in South Brooklyn, twenty minutes from Fulton Ferry by the cars. Possession in March, by GEORGE HALL,

Counselor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

TO RENT, LEASE OR SELL—A COMMOdious house at Flushing, suitable for a large family, an academy or water cure; large yard and out-buildings, pleasantly retired; ten minutes' from the railroad dépôt. WM. R. PRINCE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED about 27 miles from the City, in New-Jersey; or will be exchanged for a dwelling-house in New-York. The farm is pleasantly situated and unincumbered. Price $8,000. Apply to G. & T. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PARCELS OF GROUND in Harlem: three-story brown-stone house in East 25th-st., near 4th-av.; 2 three-story mastic-front houses in Dean-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, to exchange for good vacant lots. DANL. H. CURTIS, No. 53 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN WASHINGTON Township, Bergen County, N. J., four miles east of Hohokus station, on Erie Railroad; one containing about 90 acres; the other about 120 acres. Address J. H. T. BANTA, Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON ORchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 159 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND HANDsome store, No. 604 Broadway, adjoining the Smithsonian House. Two plate-glass show windows, rolling iron shutters and 50 feet deep. Inquire on the premises, or No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

TO LET.—A TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT ON Main st. near Passaic. Possession given April 1, 1859. Pleasantly situated in the village of Hackensack, New-Jersey. J. H. T. BANTA.

MYRTLE-AVENUE.—STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Two blocks from the City Hall, Brooklyn. By GEORGE HALL, at Counselor's office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE small two-story brick-front cottages, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 East Baltic, near Court-st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—131 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR ASToria, L. I. Apply to H. KNEELAND, No. 49 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN A FIRST-CLASS NEIGHBORhood, a three-story frame cottage house and full lot, No. 158 West 38th-st. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 128 William-st. Dimensions 25x160 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

TO LET—A CORNER OFFICE, NO. 5 TRYONrow, 17 by 32 feet, with gas and Croton; rent $350. Apply on the premises.

FINE ROOMS TO LET.—INQUIRE AT NO. 169 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS.—TO lease, the elegant and substantial store and lofts, No. 26 Beekman, extending through 185 feet, and fronting on Spruce st., (six stories, basement and cellar,) suitable for grocery, hardware, or other business—lofts very light and roomy. Alterations will be made, if desired, so as to increase three-fold the light in store and basement. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st., or B. M. WHITLOCK, No. 13 Beekman-st.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—A PERson who has been for years connected with the renting and collecting of a large estate in this City, is open to an arrangement to take charge of, rent and collect for one estate or more, as the case may be. Reference, first-class real estate owner and patrons. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 46 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY, basement, high stoop, brown stone house, with the modern improvements, No. 15 East 31st-st., near 5th-av. E. AUERBACH, No. 114 Essex-st., forenoon, or No. 84 John-st., from 2 to 4.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house; chandeliers, water and furnace; within three blocks of City Hall and near Myrtle-av. Only a small amount of cash required by GEORGE HALL, at Counselor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

LEONARD AND CHURCH-STREET LOTS TO LEASE—Southeast corner, 100x125; also, two lots on Leonard-st., near Broadway; would be leased for a long term of years on favorable conditions. Apply to A. B. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—SECOND-FLOOR FRONT OFFICES IN Wall-st., near William, very spacious, light and easy of access. Address, stating the use required, Box No. 3,254 Post-Office.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent. Office No. 167 Broadway; residence, No. 6 Jones st., near 4th. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES:
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
N. D. HERDER, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
MATHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.
JACOB BROUWER, Esq., No. 56 Wall st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, CONSISTING of an American widow lady and her son, apartments of three or four rooms, in a respectable house, where there are not more than two families. Rent must be moderate. Address "FREDFORD," Box 147 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A COMFORTABLY FURnished house in Brooklyn; a situation on the Heights preferred. Address, stating terms, J. W. M., Box No. 3,499 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, in this City, in exchange for first-class securities. Address REAL ESTATE, Madison-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East-Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow, large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $2,500—IN THE BEAUTIFUL village of Flushing, L. I., a modern-built two-story and attic frame house, with basement and cellar, and the lot. Said property is pleasantly located on Clinton-av., having a fine water prospect of Flushing Bay. The house is 22 by 27 feet, with a wing on the rear, and possesses many conveniences not found in other buildings of its size. The lot is 44 feet front by 168 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. For a small family, who are desirous to live in a healthy and improved village, it will be found one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York. Communications to the City, several times per day, by railroad and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. PECK.

FLUSHING, Jan. 25, 1859.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Half a mile from the bridge, where all the trains stop, the residence of Henry Morris, Esq. The house is a two-story and attic, about 36 by 40, handsomely situated and well shaded; good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; buildings all nearly new, substantially built, and in perfect order; good apple orchard, with peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and all the usual varieties of small fruits in abundance; 14 acres of land, well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence, suitable for a gentleman doing business in this City, situated in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth City, State of New-Jersey, and but a few minutes' walk of the dépôt. The house is large and convenient—gas throughout, hot-air furnace, and all the conveniences of a city residence. There is about three-quarters of an acre of ground, with fine carriage-house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to or address JOHN WAITE, No. 932 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—About 7 acres land, with large and commodious house, in good order, gardener's lodge, stable, &c.; large garden, and the grounds well stocked with fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; situation high and healthy, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Very convenient to Hudson River Railroad, steamboat landing, schools and churches of all denominations; within one hour's ride of the City; possession on short notice. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 161 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Fishkill, Dutchess County, containing 80 acres of land, beautifully situated and improved, abounding with forest, and choice fruit trees, together with two cottages. The house is a good one, with furnace and gas. Good barn, carriage-house, &c. To one wishing to locate in the country, it offers inducements rarely met with—combining health, convenience of schools, Post-Office, churches, and excellent society. Also, a fine farm of 140 acres, lying about one mile from the village. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF LAND AT CHATSworth, beautifully situated on the Boston Post-Road, opposite E. K. Collins' country seat. Also several choice building sites, with magnificent views of the Sound; and from 2 to 10 acres of land; would be exchanged for good City property. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND CONTAINING four acres of land beautifully situated on the highest ground in this vicinty. The land is in first-rate order; fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. There is a comfortable house on the premises, situated about one mile from the new ferry from 42d-st. to Weehawken N. J. Inquire of H. E. ST. JOHN, No. 7 Gold-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—NEAR Prince's Bay, a country residence of 15 acres first-quality land, good water, fruit, handsome house, out-house, &c. Land and river scenery unsurpassed. Location healthy, and three-quarters of a mile from the landing. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESter County, a fine country seat containing 120 acres of land, and lying directly on Long Island Sound. It is capable of being divided into three or four places, all having fine water fronts. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated in Bloomfield, N. J., now occupied by James Wickham; 15 acres; three-quarters of a mile from dépôt. House, barn, wagon-house, all in good order; will be sold low. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson River, a first-class brick house and six acres of land, with outbuildings thereon, consisting of ice-house, gas-house, stable, barn, &c. The house is within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt. Address O. C. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A FURNISHED COUNTRY seat from June 1 to Oct. 1, situated on the east shore of the Hudson River, and from 6 to 12 miles from 31st-st., with carriage-house, stable, &c. House to contain not less than 10 rooms, 4 of which to be large. Address, stating terms, location, &c., P. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, OR LEASE FOR a term of years, a country residence, in a healthy location, with a few acres of land, on or near the Hudson River, not over twenty miles from the City. Address, stating particulars and price, H. X. O., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEASantly situated, on the North River, or in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, containing from 5 to 100 acres, with fruit, &c., &c., with or without buildings. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, at Clermont, N. J., $4,000; house and lot in Brooklyn, $2,800; lot in Brooklyn, $1,000; farm, 56 acres, Morris County, N. J., $3,500. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real Estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

WESTERN OR SOUTHERN LANDS WANTed in exchange for a large assortment of fashionable jewelry, fancy goods and cloths. Also, a good farm or dwelling near New-York wanted in exchange for a huge manufacturing establishment; stock, tools, &c., in active operation. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No 54 EAST 13TH-ST.

New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Pupils can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies, on Monday and Thursday from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. To commence on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION
Will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.

Dodworth's two bands of 100 musicians are engaged. Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer.

This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen can find a desirable home with a small family in a new house, at No. 166 West 24th-st.; terms reasonable. References of first class given and required.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board in a small private family, at No. 29 Vestry-st., one door west of Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS a furnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a strictly private family. Best reference given and required. Address C. L. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN BY A LADY—Terms must be moderate. Address, for two days, MISS A. V. Z., General Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, with furnished rooms, on the second floor, (in a private family preferred,) up town, neighborhood west of Madison-square. References given and required. Address JOHN GORDON, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTIcut desires a pleasant home in New-York or Brooklyn, where her services as governess to young children will be considered an equivalent for board. Satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 130 Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman and his wife; not to be below Clinton-place. Best of references given and required. Address M. W., Box No. 2,992 Post-Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A VERY PLEASANT front room on the second floor, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen, at No. 151 East 13th-st. The house has all the modern improvements. No removal in May.

TO LET—AT NO. 1 CARROLL-PLACE, BLEECKER-st., near Broadway, a neatly furnished back parlor to two gentlemen, with or without board; hot and cold baths; also, a large tea-room, to one or two gents. All on 1st floor.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, REsiding between 5th-av. and University-place, three rooms with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. For address apply at Episcopal Tract Society's store, No. 55 East 13th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, AND ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, Nos. 605, 607 and 609 Broadway, keep the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepare gentlemen or boys for business in a superior practical manner. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant. Commutation for all branches $15. One $15 private desk vacant.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LADIES' AND GENTS'
PATENT DOUBLE-RUNNER SKATES,
ALSO,
FINE ENGLISH SKATES,
JUST RECEIVED AT
WALTON'S,
NO. 67½ WARREN-ST.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.

ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June. 1858. This is an entirely new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK,
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858		$3,712,632 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858		1,178,160 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$4,890,793 05

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858		$3,494,614 20
Losses paid during same period	$1,598,638 11	
Returns of Premiums and Exp's.	495,923 19	

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks	$1,830,034 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	856,260 00
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at	175,380 50
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,029,902 58
Cash in Bank	190,589 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,282,167 41

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over

TWO MILLION DOLLARS

of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$7,655,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859	1,360,000
Total profits for 16½ years	$9,015,310
The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash	5,878,730
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859	$3,136,580

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Ramsay Crooks, A. A. Low.
Charles Dennis, Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge,
W. H. H. Moore, Caleb Barstow, Dennis Perkins,
Thomas Tileston, A. P. Pillot, Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Henry Coit, Leonar. S. Suarez, William Wood,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Leroy M. Wiley, J. Henry Burgy,
Lewis Curtis, Daniel S. Miller, Cor. Grinnell,
Wm. S. Wetmore, S. T. Nicoll, Henry O. Brewer,
Chas. H. Russell, Joshua J. Henry, Watts Sherman,
Lowell Holbrook, Geo. G. Hobson, Edward R. Bell,
Robt. C. Goodhue, David Lane, E. E. Morgan,
P. A. Hargous, James Bryce, B. J. Howland,
Meyer Gans, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Benj. Babcock,
Edw. H. Gillillan, Henry K. Bogert, Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the World.

BATES & TAYLOR,

NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-STREET,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held at the Depôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

STATIONERY.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,

WHOLESALE PAPER-DEALERS,
No. 11 Cliff-st., New-York,

Offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, a very large assortment of Writing, Printing, Hardware, Wrapping, Hanging, Tissue and Colored Papers.

BINDERS', TRUNK AND BAND-BOX BOARDS—For sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

LETTER AND CAP PAPERS OF ALL kinds for sale by the case, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

PAPER OF ANY SIZE OR WEIGHT MADE to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

BLEACHING POWDER, IN STORE AND to arrive, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS of all kinds for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Company, due 1st February will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER Type Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi-annual Dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order,

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Jan. 24, 1859.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of January instant, and will be re-opened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of February next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.

RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

WM. H. CARY, MICHAEL SNOW,
S. E. HOWARD, J. B. BRUSH,
HENRY SANGER, RICHARD BUTLER,
CYRUS BUTLER, G. S. CARY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership under the firm of W. & C. K. HERRICK, for the continuance of the stationery business, at the old stand, No. 75 John-st.

WM. HERRICK,
CHAS. K. HERRICK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HEALY & BROOKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Signed,

EDWARD HEALY,
THOS. L. BROOKS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A SPECIAL MEETing of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of leaving the premises No. 351 Broadway. Members are requested to attend. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE Mechanics' Institute will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large upper hall of the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Electro-Magnetism as a Motor.* The public are invited to attend.

JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

THOMAS PAINE, "THE AUTHOR-HERO OF THE REVOLUTION."—The 122d Anniversary of the Birth-day of Thomas Paine will be celebrated at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 31. Tickets to be had of WM. E. ROSE, No. 72 White-st.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Boys' meetings every THURSDAY NIGHT. The Rev. WILLIAM J. STUDLEY speaks to-night; JOHN BLAKE, Esq., Feb. 3.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR DAILY AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

10 shares Market Bank	$100 each
40 shares American Exchange Bank	100 each
6 shares Union Bank	50 each
100 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank	50 each
100 shares Far. & Citizens' Bank of L. I.	25 each
40 shares Fulton Bank	30 each
30 shares North River Bank	50 each
80 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	25 each
30 shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	100 each
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	40 each
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
75 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
10 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
45 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
15 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
35 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co.	25 each
50 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	100 each
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each
31 shares American Express Co.	100 each
50 shares New-York Balance Dock Co.	100 each
10 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.	25 each
967 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R.R. (hyp.)	100 each

$100,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 ₱ Ct. Bonds, (hypothecated,)
3,000 Joliet City (Ill.) 8 ₱ Cent. Bonds.
4,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ Cent. Bonds.
4,000 Town of Fort Madison 8 ₱ Cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 14th Feb. 1856, ch. 250, and other acts upon the subject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City, on the 3d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell. JAMES T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.

By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3.
At 12½ o'clock.

$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at Bank of Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$16,000—16 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 141 PRINCE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two story and attic high-stoop brick house, with under-cellar, and lot, known as No. 141 Prince-st., north side, between Wooster and Laurens sts. The house is in complete order 20 feet in width by 40 feet in depth. Lot 20 feet in width by 71 feet 3 inches in depth. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JOHN VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN VAN ANTWERP'S regular trade sale of hardware will take place at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at No. 73 William-st. Included in the above are 25 dozen raised rivet cast steel saws, 50 boxes cut tacks, 27 dozen cast steel and iron shovels, 30 dozen bastard and mill files, 100 dozen razors, 30 cards pocket knives, 100 dozen brushes, assorted; 50 assorted clocks, fine English guns, plated forks and spoons, muskets &c. Also, will be continued the sale of a stock of shelf goods.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBURTUS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, No. 446 Canal-st., near Varick-st., commencing in the basement, the contents of a saloon, consisting of bar, counter, wines, liquors, and cigars; also, saloon tables, chairs, decanters, glasses, paintings, engravings, &c.; also, the household furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., of a boarding-house on the same premises. Sale positive.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTORS' SALE—FRIDAY, FEB. 4, AT 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, the two-story and attic brick-front house on the east side of Lewis-st., between Broome and Delancy sts. Lot 25 feet, front and rear, by 100 feet in depth, and known as No. 34 Lewis-st. The usual Executor's deed will be given.

JAS. R. WOOL, } Executors.
WILLIAM POST, }

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8 15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:42, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank :) 5 Hempstead: 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the following applications: of the Jews' Hospital for a donation; Harlem Baptist Church for relief from assessment; Methodist Episcopal Church in 30th-st., for do; Zion Church, for relief; indigent women, for a donation; 11th-st. Baptist Church Infirmary for relief from assessment; Managers of the Woman's Prison Association for grant of land; Daniel S. McLean, Michael Kane, Hugh McKenna, Francis Burbage, John Cramer, Smith Brothers, Lawrence O'Reilly, Cornelius Driscoll, Daniel Farrell and Edward Cherry for remuneration for losses and injuries to horses. Bills of Mrs. Margaret Miller, Timothy O'Brien, F. B. Hartmann, James B. Thompson, M. D., F. Anderson, J. B. Ellis and Peter Duffy. Claims of Elizabeth P. Durando, Theodore N. Vultee, John Farrell, R. R. Barlow and William D. Korschbaum for pay for destruction of property by rioters; also, the following petitions of [illegible] Adam Gendar, James M. Weed, New-York Gas Light Company, Robert Owens, Francis Haines, George A. Jones and others, John M. Colkin, Edward Doran, Joseph K. Riggs, James Gallagher and John Kelly, Ann A. Delaney, John Donohue and James Cassidy. All parties interested in the matters above enumerated will appear before the Committee, without further notification.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOS. W. ADAMS, } on
JAMES OWENS. } Finance.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, } Building
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, }
JOHN J. DYMOND, }
JAMES CUSHING, JR., } Committee.
FRANCIS DUNCAN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND SCIENCES will meet on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the following subjects referred to said Committee:

Petition of Property-Holders, asking the lease of Reservoir Square to the American Institute. Petition of the American Institute asking for the same.

The condition of the Electric Clocks in the public buildings.

The erection of Kiosks in the City.

Petition of the Officers of the Sixth Regiment for a Stand of Colors.

Resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for Proposals from the New-York *Herald, Daily Times*, and *Tribune*, for the publishing of the official proceedings of the Common Council.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
JOHN T. HENRY, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Arts and Sciences.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject relative to the removal of the telegraph poles, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The Committee will be happy to hear both parties for or against the removal of the same. They will also act upon other subjects referred to them; also, the subject relative to widening and extending Worth-st., will be brought into consideration.

F. J. A. BOOLE, } Committee
THOMAS STEPHENS, } on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS WILL meet on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the following subject: Communication from Geo. W. Morton, City Inspector, relative to West Washington Market.

H. W. GENET, } Committee
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Markets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—ISAAC F. TYSEN, Plaintiff, against EMELINE TYSEN, CATHARINE ADELAIDE TYSEN, MARGARET E. TYSEN, WILLIAM H. TYSEN and GEORGE W. TYSEN, Defendants.—Summons.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Richmond, at the town of Southfield in the county of Richmond and State of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Port Richmond in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 25, 1859.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja27 law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MEECH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.

ja20-law6mTh* ANN E. MEECH, } Administrators.
SAMUEL T. HYDE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.

WM. OOTHOUT, } Ex'rs.
au19-law6mTh* HENRY OOTHOUT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.

CLARKSON N. POTTER,
o14-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.

ja13-law6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.

ja20-law6mTh* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-law6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.

JOHN G. STEARNS, } Executors.
j13-law6mTh* EBENEZER H. BROWN, }

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, paliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 267 Canal-st., (old No. 53,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.

HORACE H. DAY.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship
FLYING MIST,
[illegible], Commander,

is now loading at Pier No. 13 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Francisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of small capacity, will be dispatched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.

For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ZEREGA, Commander,

Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.

Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st. (Tontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco:
Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,

H. J. VON SANTER, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,

Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT.
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First-class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

First-class cabin passage	$15
Deck passage	6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Jacksonville, Fla.	$21
To Atlanta, Ga.	23	To Pilatka, Fla.	28
To Augusta, Ga.	20	To Columbia, S. C.	20

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS' PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully warranted for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT AND UNDERMINE THE CONSTITUTION.—TRIEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, adapt themselves to the three stages of [illegible] debility, local disease, and vital decay, respectively. Full explanations in the beautifully illustrated work, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors GRAHAM and MOTT, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complications, diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE,

No. 612 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LA COSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq., Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is heard by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers, in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to a diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENERAL DISEASE in all its different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st. two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6, till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

TO THE CLERGY OF NEW-YORK.—DR. REYNOLDSON, the European Mesmerist, No. 5 Bond-st., New-York, pledges himself to restore the voice in bronchial affections. Treated the Rev. Corry Chambers, Wilmington, Del., in paralysis, restoring nerves of sensation in hand and foot.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 272 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. 1[illegible] Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON'S BALM OF LIFE is a sure cure for Colds, Coughs, or preventive and cure for Consumption. His ELECTRIC OLIVE TAR is the only remedy for rheumatic spinal affections. For sale by most Druggist Depôts, New-York. Agents wanted.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.

THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

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CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels; Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkins's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also, constantly on hand one of the best selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition.

G. K. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

New Powers to Notaries Public—The Savings Banks Investigation—The Commissioners of Records—Chasing Up Salaries—The State of the Steam-on-Atlantic-street Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan 25, 1859.

The crowd that came up by the Hudson River Railroad from New-York yesterday dilate with dignified and intelligent rapture on the beauty of the day, the glories of the frozen landscape, the gay sight of sleighing parties on the river, of shoals of girls and boys skating on the bays and creeks, and of scooting ice-boats flying like lightning—or like fancies before a dreaming poet—before the wind, or close-hauled to the fine breeze. At 7 o'clock, when both Houses met, a quorum was found in each, and though many complained of being sleepy after the fatigue of a day's vacation, they fell to work with zeal, and accomplished a good deal—but not of very important business. In the Senate the only matter of interest to New-Yorkers was the notice by Mr. ELY of a bill to amend the act relating to the Marine Court of New-York, and the passage by the Committee of the Whole of the bill to incorporate the German Savings Bank in your City. In the Assembly, the Speaker announced as the Committee to look after the unclaimed deposits, Messrs. OPDYKE, of New-York, Mr. POND, of Monroe, and Mr. LAW, of Delaware; a more dignified, competent or gentlemanly Committee could not have been selected. They expect to spend about a week in your City, and there is a good deal of curiosity to know whether they will find only a trifle of a few hundred thousand, or the six millions of dollars which the canals covet for their enlargement. A good deal of legislation hangs by the Committee's returns. Mr. CONKLING gave notice of a bill to repeal the act appointing Commissioners of Record in New-York City—Mr. SPENCER's effort to raise a select Committee to look up their progress, miscarrying. A communication from the Commissioners named, in reply to a resolution of inquiry by the House, was moved to be evasive—and that they be requested to answer more fully within five days. But the resolution provoking debate was laid over. Upon this subject Mr. CONKLING said that when this commission was instituted, it was said their duties could be discharged at an expense of not more than $50,000. They have already entered upon contracts involving an outlay of $600,000. One of the processes by which this large liability had been incurred, was by paying $18 for what responsible men were ready to do for less than $8. He did not desire to increase these squanderings by raising a special committee, when all that was needed could be obtained from the Commissioners by communication, if they would properly answer the resolution which had been sent to them.

More inquiries as to salaries are coming. Mr. CONKLING moved a resolution, as follows; it was laid over, but will be up very soon again:

Resolved, That the Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to report forthwith to this House the amount of the salaries and emoluments of all the officers, clerks and agents of every kind, employed either in the Canal Department or any of the canals of this State, payable by warrant through his office, or in any other manner, from the revenues of the canals, on the 30th day of September, 1858, respectively, so as to show the increase or decrease of the compensation of each officer, clerk or agent at the above-named periods. Also, what offices, clerkships or appointments, if any, have been created either in the Canal Department, or on any of the canals of this State, with the date of such creation, since the 30th day of September, 1848, and the salaries or emoluments chargeable upon the canal revenues in consequence thereof.

The bill repealing the act of last Winter, allowing parties in suits to act as witnesses, was taken into Committee of the Whole, but the friends of the repeal dare not risk a vote yet, and had progress reported on it. About 10 o'clock both Houses adjourned.

To-day the Senate made some little progress toward the adjustment of the State's claim of $20,000 upon the Bank of New-Orleans, and still less toward the passage of the act amendatory of the General Insurance law. The bill relative to Minors attending the New-York Theatres without Guardians was ordered to its third reading.

In Assembly to-day there was the unabated stream of petitions for the relief of gas-consumers, and for, and especially against, the removal of steam from Atlantic-street. Nearly three hours were then spent in the deliberate consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. One of these provoked a good deal of discussion; it was a bill giving to Notaries Public the power to perform all the duties now required of Commissioners of Deeds, and making all lawyers who choose simply to take an oath Commissioners of Deeds. Most of the lawyers urged this, while most laymen objected. The office of Commissioner of Deeds, they said, was sufficiently degraded now by the stupidity with which Common Councils awarded it to pot-house favorites—they could not consent to make it any less honorable by opening it to all lawyers who chose to go in. Finally the laymen had it, and the bill as reported to the House, simply increased the powers and offices of the notaries, but headed off the lawyers from acting as Commissioners. The bill making it a misdemeanor to steal apples, berries, &c., or to damage fruit-trees, after a hard struggle on the part of the lawyers—who thought the boys were badly enough punished now for trespassing on apple orchards—against the fruit growers, who say that stealing choice pears is as great a sin as to steal money, was ordered to a third reading.

The Quarantine Commissioners nominated by the Governor will no doubt be confirmed to-morrow. Until after which confirmation, probably no new Quarantine measure will be moved.

The Atlantic-street Steam Removal bill has not yet been reported. It has been very much amended since its first publication, but the right or wrong of the removal still remains to be settled. The friends of the bill, however, say that this is not so; that steam is to go off anyhow; that the contract with the Long Island Railroad is already made; that all the Legislature has now to do with it, is to say whether $125,000 of the sum to be paid the Long Island Company, shall be equitably assessed upon the district most to be benefited by the removal, or the whole sum raised by voluntary loans to the new corporators, which future legislators must make good to those who advance the money. The opponents of removal still complain that the bill provides the surrender to a company of a most valuable franchise—the right to run just such a railroad through Atlantic-street as it shall desire, without so much as saying to the Common Council of Brooklyn, "By your leave, gentlemen;" the Common Council can have no right under the bill to fix the fare, determine the kind of rail, insure accommodation, or even keep off steam, for the 23 years that the lease of the Jamaica Railroad to the Long Island road has yet to run. The terms of the contract may take care of all this, but by the bill the Brooklyn Common Council has no tongue or voice in the matter. It is a vexed question, but it does not much vex GLAUCUS.

Canal Commissioner's Report—New Business—For the Punishment of Defaulters—A Railroad for Nassau-street—The New-York Athenæum—Fine Openings for Assigns—Compensation of Lieutenant-Governors, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

Canal-Commissioner RUGGLES sent in his report, also signed by Commissioner SHERRILL, this morning. Of course it is a document of great ability, in which every point is carefully fortified. As is the case with everything from his pen, his ideas are a very tight fit for his words. He holds that the Legislature, as last year, by providing for the payment of interest, authorized the Canal Commissioners' drafts. That, too, it encouraged the prosecution of the work of completion which the Canal Board further authorized. Moreover, the Supreme Court in two cases issued peremptory *mandamus* compelling the Commissioners to give their drafts, and the course adopted by the Commissioners he holds to be wise and proper. The Report urges the additional foot of excavation to give a channel to the canal of seven feet depth, which, it says, can be cheaply and early obtained. It then proceeds to refute the conclusion of the Comptroller's Report, which placed the responsibility for the present difficulties on the Legislature of 1838. It was the Legislatures of 1835-6 that diverted from the surplus revenues $400,000 annually, as a "loan for the use of the General Fund," upon which loan not a cent of either interest or principal has ever been paid; this loan aggregates at the present time $8,022,018; moreover, the amount expended since 1835 in building lateral canals which have not repaid their cost, nor even paid for their own repairs, is to be added. The revenues for the twenty-three (23) years have been $39,709,048. The diversions from these revenues for the general fund, general fund debt, lateral canals and interest, amount to $35,387,224. Thus of the revenues only four millions have been left for the Canal Enlargement. With a *resumé* of the history of the estimates for the future business of the canals, made by the Committee of Ways and Means of 1838, and with some bold prophecies as to the future of our inland commerce, Mr. RUGGLES concludes his report.

In Executive session, the Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of JOHN C. GREEN, of Staten Island; Ex-Governor SEYMOUR and Lieut.-Governor PATTERSON as Commissioners of Quarantine. They have no easy task before them—will they accept? Of Notaries Public the only ones from your way yet confirmed are J. H. HOBART PINCKNEY, W. R. F. JONES, WM. H. BROWN, CHAS. M. DA COSTA, R. S. SLOCUM, and ANDREW R. CULVER, of Brooklyn. A large batch was sent in to-day, which lie over of course till next Executive session day. The act giving Notaries all the powers and privileges that Commissioners of Deeds now have, passed the House to-day—and this fact is not calculated to [illegible] the crowd of applicants.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. AMES introduced a bill to prevent the issue of false receipts and bills of lading, and [illegible] fraudulent transfers of property by [illegible], ship-owners and others. Mr. ELY's Theatre bill had its third reading, and was passed. Mr. DIVEN was appointed on the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Police bill, in place of Mr. NOXON, who is sick. Mr. DIVEN backed down from his position on the contested seat case, because his duties on the Judiciary occupied all his time. Mr. LAFLIN was moved into his place.

In Assembly, Mr. ABBOTT presented a petition to allow married men to convey real estate without the consent of their wives—the petitioners probably suffering from the intolerable tyranny of the fair sex. Mr. TOMLINSON, for the erection of a new Ward out of the Ninth and Twelfth Wards. Mr. CONKLING, against a railroad in Canal-street, signed by seven-eighths of the property owners on the street; and half a dozen other Members, against the Atlantic street steam removal, and for relief from gas company impositions. A Special Committee reported in regard to the withholding of certificates from the soldiers of 1812 by Gen. JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER, one of the Commissioners, and in favor of removing said General. The Judiciary reported against Mr. OPDYKE's bill enforcing the liabilities of common carriers to Express Companies, and its report was agreed to. A bill was introduced by Mr. CONKLING to repeal the act appointing Commissioners of Record.

Among the bills noticed for future introduction was one providing that if any clerk, or servant of any private person, or of any copartnership, (except apprentices and persons under 18 years,) or if any officer, agent, clerk or servant of any incorporated Company, or Municipal Corporation, shall embezzle or convert to his own use without his master's consent, any money, goods, &c., which shall have come into his possession or under his care, by virtue of such employment or office, on conviction he shall be punished in the manner prescribed by law for feloniously stealing property of the value of the articles embezzled, &c. This is in amendment of the 59th section of the 5th article of chapter 1st of the 4th part of the Revised Statutes.

Another provides for the relief of municipal corporations from giving security on appeal, and to relieve them from payment of costs in certain cases, leaving it discretionary with the Court to order security if it pleases. It also provides that no costs, disbursements or allowance shall be recovered or inserted in any judgment against municipal corporations, unless the claim upon which the judgment is founded shall have been presented to the chief fiscal officer of said corporation before the commencement of an action thereon, and such payment shall have been refused, nor where the disability to liquidate arises from delay in legislative action, either of a State Legislature or a City's Common Council.

Another concerns the incorporation of the New-York Athenæum. Among its corporators are named JOHN A. FOSTER, RICHARD P. HERRICK, ASA S. LATHROP and FRANK B. JOHNSTON. The Act enables them to change the name of their Association at pleasure, and to hold real estate not exceeding $50,000 in value. The objects of the Association are, to promote a spirit of scientific, literary and social improvement among its members, to cultivate art, literature and science, and to provide themselves with a public library and a cabinet of natural and scientific curiosities. No State or City tax or assessment is to be laid on the real estate while it is used for the purposes named. Another section declares the Act a public one, and provides that it shall be construed in all courts and places benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein intended, and no misnomer, or misdescription of the said Corporation in any will, deed, gift, grant, demise or other instrument of contract or conveyance shall vitiate or defeat the same. Probably in committee, it will be made clear what the Association wants by a special enactment that it cannot otherwise enjoy.

The "Intersectional Railroad" was No. 7 of the New-York City Railroad projects, already introduced or noticed for introduction. You have published the names of the corporators and its route. This morning Mr. C. S. SPENCER gave notice of a No. 8. It authorizes Robert Barkley, Frances A. Palmer, John S. Seney, Samuel W. Andrews, Josiah W. Baker, Andrew B. Hodges, Thomas M. Mayhew and Benjamin T. Sealey, and their associates, successors and *assigns* [mark the *assigns*, if you please, in all these bills,] to construct a railroad back through the following streets: Commencing on Twenty third-street, near Hudson River, thence along Twenty-third-street to Broadway to Union-place, to University-place, to Sixth-street or Waverley-place, to Greene-street, to Canal-street, to Centre-street, *to Park-row, to Nassau-street*, to John-street, to South street, to Fulton-street, to Church-street, to Canal-street, to Mercer-street, to Eighth-street, to connect with the track in University-place, and up any avenue west of the Ninth-avenue to the north side of Forty-second-street, whenever the corporators choose to assume their rights under this act. This would be accommodating for the TIMES-office people. An effort was made to rescue all the bills that give these valuable franchises to certain named parties and their assigns out of the hands of the Committee on Cities and Villages, and consign them to the tenderer mercies of the delegation from the City of New-York, but it signally failed.

Mr. CHRISTIE called up the resolution recommitting the bill to furnish Justice for the Staten Island Incendiaries to the Judiciary, that he might be heard before that Committee on its merits. While an amendment, ordering said Committee to report it again within five days, and that it if favorably reported should keep its place on General Orders, was pending, the House, by a very decided vote, adjourned. The bill, I reckon, will become a law.

Be kind enough to note that it was Senator, not Assemblyman JOHNSON who introduced the keg-oyster act. Mr. BARNA JOHNSON is not in that business; and as some of the New-York papers have put him into it against his will, it is but fair that the TIMES relieve him of the suspicion.

The resolution seeking information as to the extra compensation of Lieutenant Governors, fetches the following communication from the Comptroller. If the resolution had asked for something a little more definite, Comptroller CHURCH would probably have told us something a little more interesting. The following is substantially the whole of his story: "The payments from the Treasury, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the Lieutenant-Governor, for the years from 1846 to 1858 inclusive, aside from the compensation as presiding officer of the Senate, were:

		Amount each biennial term.
1848, April 13, for attending Com. Land Office		$6
1851, April 19, for attending Com. Land Office	$6	
1852, July 17, for attending Com. Land Office	6	
1852, July 17, for mileage, to visit New-Rochelle	273	
1852, Nov. 11, at'g Com. Land Office, services	12	
Mileage	171	$468
1853, April 7, at'g Com. Land Office, services	6	
Mileage	171	
1854, Sept. 5, at'g Com. Land Office, services	6	
Mileage	171	$354
1855, Aug. 14, at'g Com. Land Office, services	6	
Mileage	90	
1855, Aug. 14, visiting Clin'n Prison, services	12	
Mileage	192	
1856, Oct. 17, at'g Com. Land Office, services	30	
Mileage	522	$855
1858, May 14, mileage and services	172	
1858, Dec. 31, mileage and services	315	$487

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Committee reported against the bill to limit the tenure of commissions in the militia, on the ground that it conflicts with the Constitution.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York German Savings Bank.

To facilitate the formation of Agricultural Societies.

Regulating the theatres in New-York, by prohibiting the admission of boys when unaccompanied.

Mr. DIVEN was appointed on the Committee on the Repeal of the Metropolitan Police law.

The Auditor of the Canal Department reported, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, that the books of the Department do not show that any money has been paid to the Lieutenant-Governors for travel in attending the Canal Board between 1846 and 1859.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill to punish frauds practiced by forwarding men.

Mr. MATHER introduced a bill to authorize the incorporation of private associations for the foundation of juvenile reformatory asylums.

Mr. SLOAN introduced a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Musical Academy, with a capital of $150,000; to commence operation after the subscription has reached $100,000.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition from all the principal property holders on Canal-street, New-York, against the Railroad through that street.

Mr. TOMLINSON presented a numerously-signed petition for a new Ward from parts of Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, New-York.

Reports were made against abolishing the office of School Commissioners.

Also, against a law making a false and extrajudicial oath willful perjury.

Also, against the bill to prevent lumbering the Court Calendar with causes.

Also, against the bill to enforce liability, as common carriers, against express companies.

The bill to amend the act to prevent frauds on the Canal revenues, by the forfeiting the boat so doing, was passed.

The bill authorizing Notaries Public to act as Commissioners of Deeds was passed, as originally introduced by Mr. CHANLER, the amendment extending the power to Attorneys being stricken out.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONKLING, to repeal the act for the appointment of Commissioners of Records.

By Mr. LONGENHELP, to allow females to vote and hold office in this State.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Mr. JOHNSON's bill to provide for filling vacancies in the Superior Court, provides for appointment by the Governor, in case of vacancies, for the residue of an unexpired term, provided such term will expire by or before the commencement of the political year next succeeding the second annual election to be held next after the happening of such vacancy; and if the said term will not so soon expire, then to execute the duties of such office until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first general election after the vacancy occurs.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Mr. FISH introduces a bill, requiring that all persons growing garden seeds of any plant or vegetable usually grown in this State, shall have written or painted on the package in which they are contained, the names of the growers, the date of the growth, description of the variety and weight of the seeds; and makes all false descriptions punishable with fine, not exceeding $50, or imprisonment, not exceeding 20 days.

NEW-YORK CONSTABLES.

Mr. MASTERSON's bill provides that at each annual charter election in New-York two Constables in each Aldermanic District shall be elected on the ballot with Alderman. In districts which do not elect an Alderman the Constables are to be voted for on a ticket known as the charter ticket. The present Constables are to hold office until the expiration of their term.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. LONGENHELT's bill to allow females to vote and hold office, contains two brief sections. First, "No person shall be deprived of the right to vote or hold office on account of health;" and second, "This act shall take effect immediately."

KING'S COUNTY SHERIFF.

Mr. DURYEA's act makes the Sheriff's office a salaried one, in place of fees and fixes the salary at $2,400.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—A case of some interest has been before the Surrogate for several days past, and was finally submitted yesterday. There are two applicants for the guardianship of two minor children of JOHN LAFFEN, deceased. The mother died in March last, and the father in December, leaving three children; one has since died. One applicant is THOMAS KEARNEY, the maternal grandfather, and the other is JAMES LAFFIN, an uncle. In the case before the Surrogate all matters relative to the religion of the applicants was ruled out, but that, nevertheless, is the real point at issue in the application. It seems from the evidence that the father desired the children to be placed in charge of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association, upon his death, and signed a paper a few days before that event, giving them to that Association, which is under the control of benevolent Protestant ladies; and at the same time the deceased expressed a wish that his brother, JAMES LAFFIN, should be their guardian. KEARNEY represents the Roman Catholic branch of the family and LAFFIN the Protestant. The question before the Surrogate is, whether the deceased gave any instruction, and if it is as stated, then as to his competency. Both applicants stand pecuniarily about on an equal footing.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—The following officers have been elected in this Institution for the ensuing year: President, B. W. DE LAMATER; Vice-Presidents, L. B. WYMAN, ALANSON TRASK; Treasurer, JOHN J. STUDWELL; Secretary, WM. W. HENSHAW. During the last year 8,248 persons received medical advice, and treatment in this Institution, viz.: Disease of the Eye and Ear, 631; Surgical, 1,094; Females, 361; Children's Skin and Vaccination, 2,121; Heart, Throat and Lungs, 1,466; Digestive and Nervous System, 1,620; Dental, 955. Of which 3,108 were males, and 5,140 females. Only 2,764 were natives of the United States, the balance were: Ireland, 5,122; England, 252; Scotland, 40; Wales, 4; Germany, 37; Denmark, 1; France, 5; Sweden, 1; Norway, 4; Switzerland, 2; West Indies, 1; Canada, 11; Nova Scotia, 2; Newfoundland, 2. 18,851 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

A BRUTE.—A few days ago a boy named BICKFORD, residing in the Eastern District, was accosted on the Houston-street Ferry by a well-dressed German, who induced him to go to the woods in the vicinity of Cypress Hills Cemetery to cut whip handles. As soon as he got him there he tied the boy, and committed a nameless outrage upon him. The boy succeeded in getting to his home on North Seventh-street, near First, sometime during the same night, when medical aid was called in, and he was found to be seriously injured. The wretch who perpetrated the outrage is still at large.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—At an election for three Assistant Engineers in the Western District Fire Department, held Monday night, the following were elected:—GEORGE HADDEN, Foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 3; GEORGE WARD, Foreman of Hose Co. 7; RICHARD C. LAMB, Assistant Foreman of Hose Co. No. 6.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BROOKLYN.—The new temperance organization, of which Ex-Mayor HALL is the President, is laboring assiduously for an increase of the public interest in the Temperance cause. The Association will hold a meeting in the Athenæum this evening, at which the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has promised to deliver an address.

THE WATER WORKS.—The Committee appointed to overhaul the management of the Water Works, have held several meetings, and examined several witnesses, but thus far without eliciting anything not already familiar to the public.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—The brothers COOK, arrested in the Eastern District for committing an outrage on the person of an idiot girl, were yesterday committed by Justice FOX, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BURGLARS CONVICTED.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, JAMES McMURRAY and WM. KENNEDY were convicted of burglary in the third degree for robbing SEELEY's distillery foot of South Fourth-street. Sentence reserved.

CITY COURT.—The case of assault and battery, BABCOCK vs. COFFEE, on trial for several days past in this Court, and before reported in the TIMES, was brought to a close yesterday, when the Jury awarded the plaintiff $50 damages.

[Advertisement.]

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

AN UNSOLICITED EDITORIAL.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—When an article of acknowledged merit comes before the public, which in its nature is *pro bono publico*, its merits should be granted; and in this view we can most cheerfully recommend GAYETTY's Medicated Paper for the water-closet, as one of the most beneficial discoveries that has been put before the public in many years. It is prepared with especial reference to benefiting mankind, and for relieving and permanently curing one of the most painful and debilitating diseases that human beings are heir to. The inventor, Mr. GAYETTY, in introducing his specific, has conferred a great blessing upon mankind; and it is gratifying to know that he is receiving a splendid pecuniary return for his exertions. Wherever introduced the article is held in high estimation; and the recommendations of the medical profession are profuse in praise of its excellent qualities. It is being introduced in this city, and can be found at the different drug stores.—*Albany Morning Times.*

GAYETTY's dépôt is at No. 41 Ann-street, New-York. Beware of villainous imitations. Look for GAYETTY's name in each sheet and upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and

No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT PROFESSION SHALL I FOLLOW?—Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and ask them to examine your head. They will give you a careful analysis of your mental organization, that will, from your own slight knowledge of yourself, and indications of latent power that has at times risen before you as in a dream, convince you of its correctness, and point out the step to take to be successful, and quiet that long yearning for a position which you had doubted your ability to fill.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The house that is supplied with these two all-sufficient medicines, can dispense with medical attendance. Internal and external complaints of all classes are cured rapidly by them. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb. 5	New-York	Southamp'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
Arago	Jan. 12	Southamp'n	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Black Warrior	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 4	Charleston	Havana.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 26.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '88	92	50	Harlem Railroad.s30	14
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¼	495	do	14
7,000	Virginia 6s	96¼	100	do b30	14½
15,000	N. C. State 6s	98½	200	Harlem R. Pfd	44
13,000	Mo. State 6s	86½	50	do	44¼
21,500	Cal St. 7s, N. Bds.	86¼	150	do s10	44
1,000	La. State 6s	95	350	do	44½
2,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds. '76	103¼	100	do b3	44½
1,000	Erie R. 3d m. B. '83	76	250	do s30	44¼
1,000	Hud Riv R 1st m.	101¼	100	do	44½
3,000	H. Riv. R. Con. bs.	70	50	do s60	43¾
9,000	Har. R. R. 1st m.	93	15	Stonington R. R.	63
4,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 p c 1 m. S. F. Con. Bds.	96¾	55	do	64
4,000	Gosh'n Branch bs	76½	50	do	64½
2,500	Ill. C. R. R. B.	89½	200	Reading R. R. s10	50
10,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73½	100	do	50
10	Bank of America	110¼	600	do s10	49½
32	M. Ex. Bank	101	400	do	49½
40	Ocean Bank	99¼	100	do b30	49½
100	B. C. Land Co	4½	100	do s60	49
20	do	4¼	250	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52½
25	Commonwealth Bk.	100	100	do b30	52½
30	Atlantic Bank	83	100	do s60	52
48	Del. & H. Canal Co.	100¼	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R. s60	20
10	Penn. Coal Co	85½	100	do b60	20½
25	Pacific M. S. Co. s10	87½	50	do	20¼
50	do	87½	10	M. So. & N. Ia. Gd S	47
100	do b30	87½	50	do b30	47½
475	do	87	175	Panama R. R.	117
50	do	86¾	100	do s30	117
1250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84½	150	Ill. C. R. R.	68¾
100	do s30	84½	200	do	68¾
50	do s3	84½	50	do s30	68
200	do s10	84½	150	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s60	59
200	do s30	84¼	250	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b60	31½
500	do s60	83¾	100	do	31¾
100	Erie Railroad	14¾	227	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	61¾
100	Hudson River R. R.	34	50	do b30	61¾
300	do s60	33¾	50	do b30	61⅞
100	Harlem Railroad	14¾	50	do b30	61
150	do	14¾	100	do b30	61¼
350	do b60	14¼	200	do b30	61¼
400	do b10	14½	850	do s60	60¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103¼	50	Harlem R. Pref. s30	43¾
10,000	do	100¾	250	do s60	43¾
20,000	do	103¼	100	do	44
3,000	Mo. State 6s	86¾	200	do s60	43¾
3,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	100	do b30	44
25	Pacific M. S. Co. s15	86	250	Reading R. R.	49¾
200	do	86	200	do s60	49
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s60	84	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	20½
300	do s3	84¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S'k. b60	47½
100	do s30	84¾	170	do	47¾
50	do	84½	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	68¼
100	do b10	84¾	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	69¾
200	Harlem R. R.	14½	25	Cleve Pains. & A. R.	120
100	do b60	14¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	61
220	do	14¼	50	do b30	61¾
300	do s10	14¼	50	do s10	61
350	do b60	14½	250	do b60	61¾
150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52½			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$20,000	F. M. T. 8s	50	20	Goodhue F. I. Co.	101
2,000	Mar. & Cin. RR. 7s	3¾	10	Hum. F. Ins. Co.	103¼
2,000	N. Y. & H. 7s	94¼	5	Mtro. F. Ins. Co.	120
3,000	F. & W. I. Co 8s.	50	70	Hope F. Ins. Co	98
393¾	N. Y. I. S. of '53.	50	10	Emp. City F. I. Co.	117¾
120	do '52	61	30	do	117
650	do '58	43	10	Am. Express Co	97¼
1,500	G. W. M. I. S. '57	71¾	20	do	97
450	do '57	72	10	Bk. of Commerce	101¼
750	C. M. I. S. of '57	55	8	Am. Ex. Bk.	106¾
280	do '56	60	9	Bank of N. York	107¼
1,500	S. M. Ins. S. of '53	78	40	Grocers' F. Ins. Co.	112½
700	do '56	61	10	G. W. Ins. Co	125
20	Atlantic Bk.	83	250	Gogebic Min. Co	2
80	Ocean Bk.	99¼	250	Magnetic Min. Co.	2
20	N. W. F. Ins. Co	97½			

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

There was a fair activity at the Stock Exchange to-day, but no very marked changes in prices, except in Pacific Mail, which fell to 86 ℔ cent. at the Second Board. In Harlem Preferred another advance of 1 ℔ cent. took place, with sales at 44⅞@44½ ℔ cent. This makes the whole advance, since the present revival in the stock began, over *eighteen* ℔ *cent*. The price has gone steadily up from 26 to 44½. At the Second Board there was a reaction to 44, and some few seller's options put out at 43⅞@43½ ℔ cent. The common stock advanced to 14@14½ ℔ cent. In New-York Central the cash business was pretty uniform at about 84⅞ ℔ cent., though the scarcity of Certificates, which has again become quite marked, induced a few purchasers between the Boards, at 84⅞ ℔ cent. The stock closed, in the afternoon, 84¾ ℔ cent. The transfers close, for the February dividend, on Monday next, 31st inst., to reopen on the 23d February. In Reading the first sales were as high as 50 ℔ cent., the closing cash sales 49¾ ℔ cent. There is less excitement in the stock than earlier in the week, and the turn in the dealings less decided in favor of the *Bear* account, though the party selling *short*, both here and in Philadelphia, has the reputation of being an influential one. The advance in Rock Island is sustained, and the stock in good request at 60⅞@61⅛ ℔ cent., closing 61 ℔ cent. The speculative sellers put out 850 at 60½, seller's option, 60 days, at the morning session. Galena is firm at 69½, ex-dividend. The two Michigan Roads a fraction better than yesterday. Panama is firmer, and 117½ paid for the cash stock. In State Stocks the changes are but slight. The New Federal Loan has already assumed some activity, and Board sales were made this afternoon at 103⅜@103¼, which includes interest from Jan. 1. We hear of private sales from first hands to the extent of about $850,000, on terms which are not made public; and it is not improbable that even larger negotiations were made by simply assigning the bills awarded at Washington. Several of the Banks, which do not appear on the successful list, have undoubtedly secured from $250,000 to $300,000. The cash deposits at the Sub-Treasury to-day on account of the Loan amount to $1,290,000. The exchange of Specie in this way is less rapid than in August, and will create as little disturbance to the Money market, though several lenders to-day were disposed to mark up their rates about ½ ℔ cent. on call. The Discount Brokers report no alteration on prime bills. The following is the Bank movement at the four principal cities on the official returns of the present week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, Jan. 22	$129,540,050	$96,066,400	$29,472,056	$7,457,245
Boston, Jan. 24	59,400,400	20,728,000	7,383,400	6,609,400
Philadelphia, Jan. 24	26,283,118	17,498,219	6,099,317	2,769,145
New-Orleans, Jan. 15	20,904,840	24,265,133	16,343,810	10,919,459
Sub-Trea., N. Y., Jan. 22	......	......	4,851,665	......
Total	$236,128,478	$157,557,752	$64,150,248	27,755,279
Last week	236,271,247	158,204,096	63,970,611	27,593,961

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of yesterday, in favor of making the new issue of the Five ℔ cent. Stock, as from the first of January, the takers depositing the intermediate interest, has been of essential service to the market, in removing the annoyances which attended a different arrangement last Summer, and which were felt to be a serious drawback to dealing in the second issue. The whole $20,000,000 of Bonds are now placed on equal footing, and sales are made as "regular" in all cases; that is, the seller must deliver with interest from the 1st January. This difficulty being out of the way, the New Stock is further assisted by the probability that no further loans, beyond a reissue of the Treasury Bills as they appear for redemption, will be authorized by the present Congress. That no more Money will be required for the current fiscal year ending June 30, is deemed almost certain, from the present run of the Customs. The promise of enhanced revenues from this source, if backed by prudent appropriations at the present session, will, we are inclined to believe, carry over the whole subject of the Tariff to the new Congress to assemble next December. In respect to the stability of Money affairs, and a fair trial of the operation of the Tariff of 1857 on the Customs revenue and the business of importation, the postponement is probably desirable, especially as opinions at Washington are so different as to the best means of readjusting the scales of duties and the mode of levying and collecting them.

We would call attention to the sale advertised in our columns of $115,000 Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, the sale being by order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

☞We are requested to say that the February coupon of the Chicago and Milwaukee Bonds will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has made a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

PITTSBURG BANKS—JAN. 24, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$325,821	$531,073	$1,896,184	$739,857
Exchange Bank	537,480	292,544	1,447,075	411,680
M. and M. Bank	228,912	125,079	929,012	198,901
Citizens' Bank	146,175	53,864	621,237	78,398
Mechanics' Bk.	245,720	103,805	756,573	85,494
Iron City Bank	218,625	103,208	671,492	165,616
Allegheny Bank	258,700	98,652	749,264	98,528
Jan. 24, 1859	$1,961,493	$1,308,325	$6,970,837	$1,781,474
Jan. 17, 1859	2,023,948	1,294,567	6,943,540	1,804,149

Real Estate ... TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

By order of Executor of WM. PERRGO, deceased, Mr. BLEECKER sold the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 247, on the north side of Spring street, between McDougall and Varick streets, lot 25x100 feet, workshop in rear, lease 7 years to run, ground rent $225 per annum and taxes; premises rent for $900 per annum. Bought by GEORGE ANDREWS, for $1,600.

Also, by the same, were sold the six 2½-story brick-front houses and lots Nos. 403, 405, and 407 Madison-street, and Nos. 559, 561, and 563 Grand-street, near its intersection with Madison-street, say 50 feet on Madison street, 55 feet on Grand, and averaging about 50 feet deep, taken altogether. Bought by SAMUEL COOK, for $9,500.

Also, by order of Executor of JOHN WILDY, deceased, the three story, basement brick house No. 56 Sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, 25x94.10½ feet. Bought by CHARLES HALL, for $7,500.

Also, lot and two houses No. 41 Bank-street, on the northwest corner of Fourth-street; lot 23 and 28x72 and 79.9 feet. Bought by BENJAMIN MOISE, for $8,600.

Also, Nos. 114 and 114½, on west side of the Bowery, 87 feet south of Grand-street, together 25x100 feet. J. ANDREWS, $20,500.

W. H. FRANKLIN & Co. sold a two-story frame house and lot on Fifty-third-street, 130 feet west of Second-avenue, for $3,150.

A. H. MULLER & Co. sold the four-story brick house No. 220 West Thirty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avs.; house 15.4½x60 feet, lot 15.4½x98.9 feet, for $4,600, to Mr. CURRY; also, three-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 128 Nassau-street, 20x46 feet, for $22,000, to Mr. BANKS; four story house and lot, No. 83 Eighth-avenue, 19.4x46 feet, lot 19.4x75 feet, $10,450, to Mr. QUACKENBOSS; house and lot adjoining, same dimensions, $9,450, to Mr. BUCKMAN; five two-story frame houses, south side of Sixty-first-street, 175 feet east of First-avenue, houses each 20x25 feet, lots 20x100 feet, $1,800 each for two, $1,900 each for three, to Mr. J. T. WILLIAMS; four five-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 673, 675, 677, 679 Sixth-avenue, together 75x100 feet, together, for $28,000, to Mr. ELY.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. C. WILLET, Esq., late Sheriff, sold in the case of MARY M. GOULD vs. THOMAS EDMONDS, house and lot east side of Sullivan-street 84 feet north of Broome-street—lot about 21 by 80 feet. WILLIAM BROWNING, $5,600.

Also, NATHAN C. ELY vs. ELLENOR WHITE, two lots south side Seventy-first-street, 550 feet west of Third-avenue—lots 50 by 100 feet, together, to JOHN E. WHITE at $3,000.

Also, DAVID PERRY vs. ADAM ALHEIT, two lots southwest corner Second-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth street—50.5 by 100 feet. Corner, A. HOAGLAND, $1,000; adjoining, do., $600.

Mr. BLEECKER sold the brick building and lot No. 5 Worth-street, 25x100 feet, near Hudson-street, the property of THADDEUS HYATT, for $11,550.

Also, by order of Trustee, Mr. B. sold the three-story and attic brick house No. 403 Greenwich-street, east side, 50 feet north of Beach-street, 25x100 feet; house 45 feet, with tea-room. JOHN CASTRA, $11,900.

We report the sale of two lots on Fifth-avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred-and-First-street, at $3,500 each.

We hear it reported that Messrs. C. W. & J. T. MOORE have bought the Broadway Theatre for mercantile purposes.

Mr. EDDY reports the sale, on the 15th inst., of seven lots on the southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-eighth-street, four on the avenue, and three on the street adjoining, for $30,000, W. to C.

Also, on the 16th inst., the sale of three lots on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, at $2,500 each. M. to ——.

New-Almaden Mining Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proprietors of the New-Almaden Mining Company have hitherto declined making any answer or offering any comments on the numerous slanderous reports circulated by interested parties with a view to affect injuriously their rights and reputation. But these reports having recently found their way with an apparent semi-official indorsement into the *Union* newspaper, they deem it due to themselves to publish the following extract from the opinion of their counsel, as at least sufficient to induce a suspension of public opinion until the matter can be determined in the only legitimate tribunal, the Courts of Justice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Messrs. Goodhue & Co., Agents of Messrs Bolton, Barron & Co., and others, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: We have, in accordance with your request, made careful examination of the titles to the New-Almaden Mines, and give the following as our opinion:

The claim, as presented in the name of ANDRES CASTILLERO, is two-fold, 1st, for the Mine, together with 3,000 baras of land, acquired by denouncement in December, 1845; 2d, for two square leagues of land around the mine, derived by a grant from the Supreme Government of Mexico, in May, 1846. Your constituents hold as purchasers from CASTILLERO, the original grantee, and their claim was presented to the United States Land Commissioners in California, who held the title good for the Mine, but decided that the claim for the two leagues had not ripened into a title at the date of the conquest of California.

In support of the first of three claims before the Commissioners, the claimants produced the appropriate document, signed by the Alcalde, ANTONIO MARIA PICO, and two assisting witnesses, both of whom gave depositions establishing the genuineness of the document. They also prove the genuineness of the papers signed by CASTILLERO, and constituting his denouncement of the mine, as discovered and opened by him under the mining ordinances. These witnesses prove that all these papers were executed at the time of their date; *no attempt has been made to impeach these witnesses.*

In the months of April and May, 1846, CASTILLERO was in the City of Mexico, having gone there with specimens of cinnabar, taken from the mines in his possession. These specimens, together with an application for Government aid to assist him in working and developing his mine, were laid before the Junta de Mineria, (Mining Commission.)

That body, impressed with the national importance of the discovery, immediately transmitted the specimens to the College of Mines for assay; the specimens were analyzed by the Professor of the College, and a report made, establishing them to be of extraordinary purity and richness; and, on the receipt of this report, a formal petition was presented by CASTILLERO, stating at length his claim for aid from the Government, and accompanied by nine distinct propositions, the seventh of which sought the approval by the Supreme Government of the mining possession given him by the local authorities of California; and the eighth, a grant of two square leagues of the land surrounding the mines. These papers were forwarded by the Mining Commission, (*Junta de Mineria*,) with a recommendation to grant the mining application, in all its parts, (but with an exception from this recommendation, of the grant of two leagues of land, the Commission stating that such subjects were not within their jurisdiction, and therefore declining to give an opinion on it.) The report and documents thus received by the Minister of Justice from the Mining Commission were by him laid before the President of the Republic, who approved, in all its parts, the agreement proposed by CASTILLERO, and accepted by the Mining Commission, and, also, ordered the proper documents to be issued for the grant of the two leagues.

This approval of the President was communicated by the Minister of Justice to the Mining Commission on the 20th day of May, 1846. On the same day the same Minister addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations a communication embodying a copy of the letter of the 20th May, 1846, to the *Junta de Mineria*, and stating that the President had thought proper to accede to a grant of two leagues to CASTILLERO upon the land of his mining possession, and directing the proper order to be issued.

On the 23d of the same month CASTILLO LANZAS, the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a communication embodying the foregoing letter to the Governor of California, directing him to put CASTILLERO in possession of the two leagues of land.

This original letter was offered in evidence before the Land Commissioners, in 1855, has been on file in the office of the Surveyor General of California, and no attempt has been made to impeach the genuineness of the signature.

The foregoing paper, either as original or copies (originals in the offices *to* which they were addressed, and copies in the offices *from* which they were sent), are all found in their appropriate offices in the City of Mexico.

Copies of them have been recently obtained from that city. The copies found in each department are separately certified by its own officers. These certificates are obtained from the *Junta de Mineria*, from the College of Mines, from the Ministry of Justice, and from the Ministry of Foreign Relations.

These copies are authenticated in the only form allowed by Mexican law, and certified to be so by Mr. FORSYTH, the United States Minister, under his official seal. Mr. FORSYTH also certifies (as does the British Consul in Mexico) that he was present and assisted at the comparison of the copies with the originals, and that they are correct copies. In addition to this, the correctness of the copies has been attested by one or more witnesses present and assisting at the comparison.

In the opinion recently delivered by the Judges of the U. S. Circuit Court in California, suggestions have been thrown out of a doubt whether these papers ought not to be authenticated under the great Seal of Mexico, to entitle them to full faith as copies.

In order to satisfy this doubt, your Counsel in California forwarded to us an application addressed to the Secretary of State, asking the interposition of our own Government to obtain from Mexico the originals of these documents, or to allow the great seal to be affixed to the copies. We sent this communication to the Secretary of State, with a request that he would acknowledge its receipt, and that prompt action should be taken by the Government. This was done on the 17th December. No reply has yet been received, and we propose to address a letter to the President, soliciting that the Government will procure, *in its own way, through its own agents, and in any form satisfactory to itself*, either the originals of these documents, or copies which the Government will be willing to receive in evidence as true copies.

We have no shadow of doubt that these documents are genuine. They bear the strongest internal evidence of genuineness. Either as originals or copies, they are 22 in number, scattered through all the public offices of the City of Mexico, are consistent and interwoven with each other. Above all, and to place the question beyond a cavil, we have in our possession a large printed volume, containing the Reports read to the Mexican Congress in Dec., 1846, of the different Departments of the Government for that year, a volume printed by the Government printer in 1847, containing every subject of Government administration that could interest the Congress, including statistics of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Mining interests of the country. This Report, made in Dec., 1846, contains the statement of CASTILLERO's mining discovery, of the assay of the mineral, of the different documents above mentioned, and the *most important of these documents are distinctly described and referred to by date in the Report.*

It would extend this opinion too far to refer to numerous other proofs, placing the genuineness of these papers beyond all possibility of doubt. We select only one more. In December, 1846, CASTILLERO executed before a Notary Public in the City of Mexico, a ratification of a contract, previously made by his Agent with certain capitalists, for the supply of funds necessary for working the mine, called in mining language a contract of *Avio*. This contract not only contains references to all the other titles above-mentioned, but embodies in full the letter of CASTILLO LANZAS of 23d May, 1846, above referred to; yet this is one of the very papers charged to have been fabricated in [illegible] and ante-dated.

In opposition to all this proof, not a solitary witness has been found to state that these papers are not genuine. Your constituents have been enjoined from working the mine by a decree of the Circuit Court, which, while prohibiting them from making use of their property, *carefully abstains from any examination of their title.* The Judges have declined to [illegible] into the titles, but determine that the Company [illegible] to use the mines till the title is settled on the [illegible] from the decision of the Land Commissioners. The injunction was issued in consequence of a [illegible] made by the Government that the above titles [illegible] forged and ante dated, and the only evidence produced in support of the charge is found in certain letters from JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES to ALEXANDER FORBES and other parties interested in the mine, and the answers to these letters.

We have examined this correspondence with great care. They prove conclusively that the documents above referred to are genuine. They further prove that JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, who formerly owned an interest in these mines, deemed these documents insufficient in law to vest a perfect title, that additional papers would be requisite, and that he urged upon some of them that they should cause such additional titles to be fabricated, and thus confirm, ratify, and render more formal what he supposed to be an informal title. But there is no evidence whatever that this advice was followed, or that any such ante-dated or fraudulent papers were ever obtained or sought to be obtained by the parties thus addressed.

Certain it is, that none such have been offered before the Land Commissioners.

Our opinion in the whole case may be summed up as follows:

First—The titles produced are unquestionably genuine, and sufficient in law to vest in the Company the right of the property in the mines.

Second—One of the parties originally interested in the mines, fearing in the chances of Government in California that no respect would be paid to equitable titles unaccompanied by a formal delivery of possession, proposed to his associates to remedy what he supposed defective, by procuring fraudulent ante-dated papers. No such additional papers, however, are shown to be in existence, nor is any effort to obtain them shown; certainly none were produced or relied on before the Land Commissioners. The very witness who himself proposed this fraud, and who is relied on to support the allegation, was driven, on cross-examination, to the admission that he had no knowledge that the nefarious scheme proposed by himself was ever executed.

We think you may remain secure as to the result of this litigation, and can only regret that a Court, without even inquiring into your constituents' title to property in their possession, should enjoin them from the use, under circumstances calculated to inflict on them so serious an injury.

We are your obedient servants,

(Signed)
REVERDY JOHNSON,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
JOHN A. ROCKWELL.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERISEMENTS.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR firm; Howard-street and Ohio $[illegible]. WHEAT advancing; white, $1 50@$1 75; red, $1 40. CORN declining; white, 73c.@75c.; yellow, [illegible]. PROVISIONS advancing, with a good demand; the light stock, however, restricts operations. WHISKY dull.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

COTTON active; sales, to-day, 5,000 bales. Middling, 11⅛c.@11¼c. Sales last three days 13,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR firm with a good demand, at $5 20 for Superfine. WHISKY dull at 25½c. PORK buoyant; Mess $18@18 50. BULK MEATS in good demand; sales 500,000 lbs. at 6c. for shoulders and 8c.@[illegible] for sides. LARD higher; sales at 11½c.@12c. [illegible] Bacon hams 9c.

PHILADELPHIA Wednesday, Jan. 26.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT buoyant for prime sorts; White, $1 47@$1 50; Red, $1 35@$1 37. CORN steady, at 78c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Stocks steady, with the exception of Reading. Pennsylvania State 5s, 93¾; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 11; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¼.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Miss S. [illegible], Miss M. Stiles, F. C. Wilson, J. Williams, J. W. [illegible]man, B. B Illsmoore, Mrs. Brememan, John G. [illegible] and lady, G. Wallstein and wife, N. R. Root, B. [illegible]wick, R. W. Mumford, S. F. Vail, G. S Spraker, [illegible] Hewitt, C. S. Plank, Mr. Phelan, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Capt. [illegible]rill, J. H. Woods, Geo. Allen, Jas. Woodruff, Saml. A. Aisbell, Mrs. Madison and servant, Geo. W. [illegible], Lewis Crane, E. D. Crane, L. W. Miner, and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship New-York, from Bremen—A. Johns[illegible], New-Orleans; Geor. R. Malling, Capt. Franklin, Capt. Gordon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets.... 5 11 | Moon rises.... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 26 | Gov. Island. 3 15 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Alabama Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Jura, Moodee, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son.

Barks Antelope, Drinkwater, San Juan, Rem.. [illegible] Vining; Wildfire, McConnell, Vera Cruz, [illegible] Bros.; J. B. Johnson, Blake, Sagua la Grande, [illegible] Church; G. W. Horton, Ullmer, Naples, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Lillias, Harden, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brigs A. Thaxter, Larrabee, Point a Petre, R. P. [illegible]; Paul Ernest, (Fr.,) Gougon, Philadelphia, A. [illegible]; Croton, Williston, Bristol, H. S. Vining; Bohio, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince, M. L. Delafield.

Schooners Lynchburg, Harris, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; S B. Strong, Mott, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; S. Tabor, Cook, Havana, A. J. Maguire, B. [illegible]ner, Applegit, Savannah, D. C. Murray; W. H. [illegible]ell, Seiven, Jacksonville, Simpson & Mayhew; [illegible] Nelson, Arroya, Miller & Boughton; Witch of the Wave, Taylor, Magagues, Post & Small.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem., screw,) Von Santen, Bremen Jan. 8, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 84 passengers to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Since Jan. 15 experienced heavy westerly gales and very rough weather. 11th inst., lat. 49 47, lon. 7 50, passed French ship La Patrie, stg. E. Arrived off the Battery at 8:15 A. M.

Steamship Montgomery, Willets, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Steamer Albatross, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Zingarella, Bunker, Rio Janeiro Dec. 8, with coffee to Aymar & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from all quarters; is leaking badly, has shifted cargo, &c.

Ship Lorenzo, Eaton, Liverpool Dec. 6, with mdse. to master. Has experienced heavy weather, lost sails, &c.

Bark Excelsior, (of New-Haven,) Willard, Barbadoes Jan. 7, with cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Bark Jane A. Bishop, Smith, Providence, in ballast to master.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Wiley, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Wm. C. Mershon, (3-masted,) Cole, Providence, in ballast to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Choctaw, Harding, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Sloop Blackstone, Stedman, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.

BELOW—Bark Cavallo, Washington, from Pass Cavallo.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Marion, for Charleston; Alabama, for Savannah; Jura, (Br., screw,) for Liverpool. Ship Daniel Webster, for London, and others. Ship Challenge, for San Francisco, sailed from Quarantine this morning.

The packet-ship Plymouth Rock, for London, has anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 26, sundown—Wind S. W., and light; weather clear. No inward-bound vessels in sight.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 26, sundown—The Charleston and Savannah steamers are passing the Highlands bound out. No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind S. W., and blowing lightly.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 26, sundown—Weather hazy off the shore. Wind S.

SQUAN, N. J., Jan. 26, sundown—Wind light, and blowing from the S. Weather hazy.

NEWPORT, Jan. 25—Arr. schrs. Sarah Louisa, Newcomb, Boston, for Tangier; Joseph H. Houston, Russell, Providence, for New-York; Liberty, Ray, Providence, for Norfolk; Anna Gardner, Harding, Providence, for New-York. Sld.—Schrs. J. P. Hazzard, Wilson, Elizabethport, for South Pier. In port—Schrs. Taylor Small, of Provincetown, Willey, Portland, for Tangier, (did not sail 23d, as reported;) Mary A. Lovell, ——, Fall River, for Elizabethport; Wing Rocer, of Wellfleet, Snow, Boston, for Tangier.

BOSTON, Jan. 26—Arr. steamship City of New-York, fm. Philadelphia; ship S. Curling, ——, fm. Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

To CAPTAIN VON SANTEN, Steamship New-York—Sir: We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamship New-York, beg to offer you and the officers under your command our best thanks for the great courtesy and attention that we have at all times experienced at your hands, on our passage from Bremen to this port.

To your skill and good seamanship, and to the efficient way in which your orders have been carried out, under considerable trials and difficulties at this season of the year, we are indebted, under God's providence, for the excellent passage we have made; and we conclude without wishing you for the future that [illegible] we believe your skill and attention to duty [illegible] times command.

We also ask you to accept the accompanying small present, as a memorial of those who passed the days between the 8th and 26th of January, 1859, on board the steamship New-York. [The present referred to was a handsome silver speaking trumpet.]

G. J. Gordon, Capt. H. B. M. A., W. H. Franklin, Capt. H. B. M. N., D. H. Hespe, C. Kollstede, A. [illegible], F. W. Rust, Nicolas Wachter, J. Oberndorf, Albert F. Johns, F. Moelling, H. Cheever, the Rev. Peter [illegible], Fred. de Vergy.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbadoes, Jan. 7, bark Janette, from Cork, disg.; Brig Madeira, of and for Boston, disg., and others.